The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6732. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Nearly Three Hundred Negroes Burned to Death by Whites in Louisiana—A Horrible Affair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Intelligence has just reached this city to the effect that a terrible and sanguinary riot occurred on Sunday last in Grant Parish, in the county of that name. The disturbance grew out of the increasing animosity which has existed between the negroes of Grant Parish and the whites of Rapides Parish, each color predominating in their respective localities.

All day Sunday the two factions quarreled at the Court house in the village or town of Colfax, and the riot finally culminated in the Court house being set on fire by the whites and burned to the ground, together with from two to three hundred negroes who were unable to escape from the burning building. The unfortunate colored men were literally roasted alive in the sight of their enemies.

Of all the whites who were engaged in the fight, there were only two or three who were killed or wounded, owing to the fact that very few of the negroes were in possession of arms or weapons.

The details of this sanguinary riot are quite shocking, and the news has created intense excitement throughout the city. It is understood that the United States authorities intend making a thorough investigation into the affair for the purpose of securing the punishment of the guilty parties, whoever they may be.

The war between the races, so constantly carried on in the distracted State, has seldom presented such a horrifying instance as this burning of a court-house filled with human beings. It is scarcely credible, but the news is unfortunately too true for the reputation of our people.

Three Hundred Negroes Burned or Shot as They Escaped from a Burning Court-House.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 15.—The steamboat South-western, which arrived at about 1:30 P. M. to-day, brings stirring and important news from Grant Parish. The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the South-western we glean the following:

The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court-house and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about 400 men, armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday, at about 12 o'clock, about 150 men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till somewhere near 3 o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the court-house, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Capt. Hodnot, who was shot in the abdomen, and it is feared fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breast-works, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court-house was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building.

It is reported that between 80 and 100 negroes were killed, and that there were none afterward to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the steam-boat South-western makes the following statement: We arrived at Colfax Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, and found the white people and Sheriff, at their head, I suppose, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about 100 negroes had been killed and many wounded. We saw from our boat about fifteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded, Messrs. Hodnot and Harris. Mr. Hodnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hodnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About 100 negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All the leaders of the riot escaped. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the Court-house. The whites no finding there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of 150 men. The fight lasted from 12 o'clock until nearly 5 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left late on Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

The Commencement of the Disturbances—Calm Commencement by Citizens.

From the New-Orleans Republican, April 12.

The steamer St. Mary, which left Colfax on Wednesday morning at daylight, brought down to the city quite a number of gentlemen who were witnesses of the recent tumult in Grant Parish. They report everything quiet at the time they left Colfax, all the attacking parties having disbanded. Capt. D. W. Shaw, sheriff of the parish, with his deputies, was in charge of the court-house, and there were no apprehensions of further trouble. Measures have already been taken by the authorities here, State and Federal, which will insure peace hereafter. The following statement of the difficulties at Colfax has been prepared by some of the party who came down on the St. Mary:

In view of the misrepresentations made of the recent difficulties in the parish of Grant, and in justice to ourselves, we deem it proper to put the public in possession of the facts. Everything appeared quiet up to the evening of the 31st of March, when rumors reached us that a body of armed men intended, on the following day, to make an attack on Colfax, take possession of the court-house, with the public property therein, capture the officers appointed by Gov. Kellogg, who were quietly exercising their duties, and put the appointees of McEnery in their stead, and made threats of a more serious character against our Representative, William Ward, and other prominent Republicans.

Our sheriff, Mr. Shaw, immediately took such steps as the emergency seemed to require, by deputing good citizens to aid in protecting the public property and keeping the peace.

On the morning of the 1st of April a small body of armed men, supposed to be twelve in number, were reported on Calhoun plantation, in the direction of Rockford; and another body, as far as seen seven in number, headed by one G. W. Scarbrough, brother-in-law of Rutland, armed, came in by the way of Bayou Darro, on the road leading from Colfax to Leroix Ferry. A third party, numbering sixteen, armed, and headed by James Hadnot, came directly to the store of P. Breiland, situate about 300 yards from the Court-house, but made no further demonstration than sundry threats against the aforesaid officers and citizens. A respectable body of citizens, under the guidance of the proper authorities, served as a wholesome restraint to their further proceedings, and about 4 P. M. the whole body disappeared.

Fearing a second advance, and for the further securing of the peace, guards were placed at intervals where danger was apprehended. About 6 o'clock W. R. Rutland, with family, moved across the river without threat or hindrance, though well known to be the prime mover and coworker with Hadnot in these as well as other troubles that have afflicted this otherwise peaceable and orderly parish.

Some time during the night some person or persons, without the knowledge or consent of the authorities, entered the house left by said Rutland, and committed some trifling depredations on some articles of clothing, leaving furniture and articles of value, together with a box containing the embalmed body of a child, entirely unmolested, the truth of which can be amply established by W. F. Harvell, attorney-at-law, from Montgomery, who was deputized by the citizens of Montgomery to inquire into the existing difficulties.

On the second day following Mr. W. L. Richardson moved his effects across the river, in view of all present, and unmolested. From the direction the fourth instant bodies of armed men were seen hovering around, keeping the people in an excited state, many of whom from terror had left their homes and flocked to the Court house for mutual protection. On the morning of the fifth an armed party was discovered moving on to Smithfield Quarters from the direction of Rockford. While maneuvering there, a party of the same body passed down to the crossing of Bayou Darro, three miles east of Colfax, and there shot and killed one Jesse McKinny in presence of his wife and children, he being unarmed and in his own yard. The party first mentioned continued their advance along a piece of timber skirting Rock Island, and within a half mile of Smithfield Quarters, mounted and armed, when their approach was suddenly checked by our forces, advancing in three companies, endeavoring to flank them, and thereby prevent retreat. This move was discovered by them barely in time to save their whole party from capture. They fired at our approach, and made a hasty retreat, hotly pursued by the footmen and a few mounted men of our party, resulting in the loss on their part of two pistols, saddlebags, &c. On the same day a small party appeared near Smithfield, in which was one W. Strong, representative from Winn, and, no doubt, largely composed of men from Winn and adjoining parishes, (as the witnesses of citizens of this parish are much incensed with Hadnot for forcing this issue.) Strong was questioned by some of our men, and stated that he merely came in company with some men from Montgomery to make arrests of certain men charged as having destroyed Rutland's goods.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., a small body of mounted men from Colfax, while guarding the approaches, suddenly encountered a band of armed marauders near the foot of Bogey Bayou, on the Calhoun Plantation. Here a sharp conflict ensued, resulting in the route of the entire band, who fled precipitately across the bayou, with what loss is not fully known, leaving dead on the field, it was said, one Jack O'Quinn, of Kukinx notoriety.

It should be borne in mind that all of these occurrences took place on the plantation cultivated by the defenders and in sight of their homes and families. To set up a body of men for the unwarrantable attack on the peaceable and inoffensive citizens of Colfax and vicinity, it was necessary to resort to perfidy, and every conceivable and infamous lie was industriously circulated through the pine woods to accomplish the purpose.

Communication by the Republicans was entirely cut off, thereby giving the culprits ample time to disseminate false and villainous reports of their own wanton and cowardly acts; and we assert, in all conscience, that the Republicans of our parish are deserving of the highest commendation for the moderation and forbearance shown to some bad men living in our midst, who now happily by their own act and on their own motion have left our parish. On a thorough investigation of the facts, which will speedily take place, the above statements will be abundantly proved.

R. C. REGESTER,
G. D. BRANTLEY,
WILLIAM WARD,
E. H. FLOWERS,
CHARLES SNOWDEN.

MINING RIOT.

Colored Miners Attacked by Strikers in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—A serious riot is in progress at Knightstown, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general mêlee, originating with a negro and a striker, which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding-house, well armed and well guarded by the local police. A crowd is surrounding it, throwing stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity came to the aid of the negroes. Many shots were fired during the mêlée. Gov. Hendricks has been applied to for troops, and it is expected that the Emmet Guards and a body of police from this city will leave for Knightstown at 2 A. M., and will arrive there about 5 A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before they are arrive. One of the guard over the negroes has been injured, it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious, and are leading the rioters.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 16—A. M.—The storm centre that was Monday night on the coast of Maine has moved north-east ward beyondour stations. That which was in Iowa is now apparently represented by small barometric depressions in Iowa, Ohio, and North Carolina. The barometer has risen rapidly in New-England and the Middle States, where it is now the highest; north and north-east winds, with cool, clear weather, prevail very generally in the Middle Atlantic States, New-York, and New-England; south-westerly winds, with threatening weather and light rains, continue in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; fresh to north-easterly winds are reported from the lower lakes, with rising barometer and falling temperature; the severe weather on the Texas coast has been followed by north-west winds, diminishing to fresh; south-west winds with light rain have prevailed during Tuesday in Missouri and the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

The areas of low barometer continue as local storms on Wednesday in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. For New-England and the Middle States north-easterly winds, increasing to brisk, with cloudy and threatening weather on the Middle Atlantic coast; for the South Atlantic States, continued south-easterly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather; for the lower lakes, increasing north-easterly winds, clouds, and rain; for upper lakes, increasing north-east winds, backing to north; northerly winds, cloudy weather, and probably rain or snow, extend eastward from Nebraska to the Upper Mississippi Valley. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Norfolk, and Cape May.

An Arrest by the Sheriff.

Mr. Judson Jarvis, of the Sheriff's office, arrested Dr. Louis J. Jordan, of the Anatomical Museum, last night, upon an order granted by Judge Geo. C. Barrett, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Robt. P. Noah. The affidavit of the complainant states that Jordan is indebted to him in the sum of $17,166 16, which money he withholds, but acknowledges, and that he is about leaving for Europe; that he has sold his household property, orebestrion, palntnres, &c. The prisoner was locked up in default of $17,500 bail.

The Cornell University—Semi-Annual Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Cornell University held its semi-annual meeting here to-day. The following-named trustees were present: Hon. Ezra Cornell, Gov. Dix, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, Speaker Cornell, President White, Superintendent of Public Instructions Weaver, H. M. Sage, John M. Graw, Amasa J. Parker, George M. Schuyler, J. H. Selkreg, Hiram Sibley, E. B. Morgan. Samuel Campbell, of Oneida County, was chosen trustee, in place of Horace Greeley, deceased; George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, in place of J. Meredith Read, abroad, and Frederick Law Olmsted, in place of Charles J. Folger, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

Pecuniary Difficulties of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company—A Funeral.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 15.—The affairs of the Howe Sewing-machine Company of this city appear to be in an involved condition. More than half of the employes of the company have quit work in consequence of the non-payment of six weeks' wages due to them. The company employed about 1,400 men. Mr. Stockwell is said to have recently paid three notes of $100,000 each to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, although only one was due.

The funeral of Albert Sumner, one of the victims of the Atlantic disaster, took place at St. John's Church, in this city, to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,588,542.

The steamer Polynésian, from Liverpool April 3, arrived at Portland 15th inst.

The President has not yet taken action on the subject of a successor to Minister De Long.

Ex-Senator Cole and family left Washington yesterday for California. Jesse Grant, son of the President, accompanied them.

The second day's races in New-Orleans were postponed until to-day, on account of the rain yesterday.

The harbor and river at Goderich, Canada, is clear of ice. Large fields of ice are visible on the Lake.

Michael Reardon, a shoemaker, died in Cincinnati yesterday, from injuries received from two striking Crispins.

The harbor and river at Niagara, Canada, has been free from ice since January. Navigation is open and several vessels have arrived.

James Frank and A. Turner, while painting the Catholic Church at Bath, Me., fell a distance of thirty feet. Turner had both legs broken; Frank is seriously injured internally.

The steamer Kangaroo, which was to have sailed from Halifax, N. S., on Monday, for New-York, with the shore end of the new Atlantic cable, is still in that port.

The trial trip of the new revenue steamer Manhattan, built at Chester, Penn., is satisfactory to the Government, and will be rapidly put in order for service.

A letter received in Albany yesterday says that Charles H. Horton, the defaulting cashier of the Walkill National Bank, is in Valparaiso, South America.

Second Engineer C. P. Howell is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

A fire in Poughkeepsie, Monday night, destroyed Charles Murphy's saw-mill and limekiln. Loss between $8,000 and $10 000; partially insured.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the New-York Legislature received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Toronto, stating that Wm. M. Tweed left that city yesterday, going East.

A graveyard, situated on the bank of the Arkansas River, near Little Rock, Ark., caved into the river on Sunday. About 700 bodies were washed away in the rapid current.

The 8 o'clock train from New-York yesterday morning ran over an unknown man near Tarrytown and killed him. He was too much mangled for identification.

Major Tom O'Chiltree has been appointed Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, and H. B. Ashman, of Philadelphia, Attorney for Colorado.

Navigation is now open in Port Darlington Harbor. The schooner Vienna, with a cargo of barley, was cleared from Bowmanville, Canada, for Oswego.

Robert D. Livingston, formerly a well-known lawyer of this City, and for many years Clerk of the Superior Court, has been elected to the Legislature of Connecticut by the Democracy of the Sharon District.

Patterson, the convict, who stabbed Mr. Shaw, an officer of the Massachusetts State Prison, on Friday last, was yesterday sentenced to ten days' solitary confinement and twenty years' hard labor.

Great preparations are being made for the annual meeting of the Sixth Army Corps, which will be held in the Temple of Music, corner of Orange and Centre streets, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 14, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

During the gale of Saturday night the schooner George Osborn, of Provincetown, from Boston, for Castine, went ashore on Lowell's Point. She is badly sprung and partially filled with water.

Both branches of the Michigan Legislature have adopted a resolution asking Congress to provide for the early construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal, and the early enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The following is the calendar of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Rochester, N. Y., for Wednesday, April 16: Nos. 82, 106, 111, 113, 115, 87, 93, 95, 104, 117, 123, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, and 136.

The Androscoggin River at Brunswick is clear of ice, but two miles below the point the ice remains firm and the river is quite high. The forty-eighth snow storm of the season in that region occurred on Sunday last.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $2,773,930 21; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,465,000; coin, $71,310.887; including in coin certificates, $23,307,600.

The Post-office Department has ordered an extension of the postal service on the Port Royal Railroad, from Allendale, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., fifty-three miles, at $2,650 per annum.

The portions of a human body found in the river at Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday last, have been identified as the remains of James Read, who was drowned in Columbiaville Creek, three miles above Hudson, on the 4th of October, 1869.

In consequence of the injunctions against the lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and acts of the Ohio Legislature, it is announced that there will be no meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad on April 16, to-day, as proposed.

The Secretary of State laid before the President to-day a letter from Minister DeLong, received on Saturday evening, the 12th inst., somewhat in the nature of a resignation of his office, but leaving it optional with the President to accept it as such.

The President has made the following appointments of collectors of internal revenue: Thomas P. Fuller, for Montana; Louis H. Mayer, for the First Alabama District; Benjamin F. Wallis, for the Ninth Massachusetts District.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—Eugene Hall, this afternoon, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife twice, once in the neck and then in the mouth, and subsequently shot himself in the face. Both will doubtless recover. Hall is the least injured of the two, and is under arrest at the police station, while his wife is at one of the hospitals. The shooting was done at the house of an aunt of Mrs. Hall in South Water-street. The parties were in the lower circles. Hall is twenty-one years of age.

Masked Assassins Get a Warm Reception.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The *Gazette's* Frankfort, Ky., special says that at midnight on Saturday a band of masked men called Richard Williams, a farmer in Henry County, Kentucky, to his door and commenced shooting at him. Williams had been previously notified to leave, and having armed himself, he returned the fire, and killed one of the party named Bramlette, and wounded three others. Williams was wounded, and is now in Frankfort for medical treatment.

Annexation of Charlestown and Brookline to Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill for the annexation of Charlestown and Brookline to Boston came up by special assignment. After some debate the Charlestown bill passed to a third reading by 20 to 11, and the Brookline bill by 26 to 8.

New Ocean Steam-ship Line.

A new line of steam-ships will be started to-morrow from Belfast to Canada. The line is promoted by the Mississippi and Dominion Steam-ship Company, and the new steamers are large, and will make quick passages. This line will stimulate emigration from Ulster and the other provinces of Ireland. The Canadian Government have recently offered great inducements to the agricultural classes to emigrate and settle in Canada.

THE "QUAKER POLICY."

Purposes and Methods of the President's Peace Policy in Indian Affairs—Mr. Delano's Definition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Western wires being reported down to-day, no intelligence of any kind has been received from the Pacific coast, nor from the seat of the Modoc war. There is nothing new in the situation here in regard to the matter. The Government policy in regard to the treatment of the Indians is still vigorously and variously discussed. The inflamed feeling is subsiding as a clearer comprehension of what is meant by the peace policy prevails. In view of the fact that this policy is being condemned by many who apparently do not know what it means, your correspondent to-day addressed a suggestion to the Secretary of the Interior and received the interesting and important reply which is given below. The correspondence is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: The excitement and exasperation of the public mind, growing out of the treachery of the Modocs, which resulted in the death of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, and the serious, if not fatal, wounding of Commissioner Meacham, has led, and will continue to lead, to severe criticisms on what is called the "peace policy." Many observations have been, and are likely hereafter to be made, of a general nature, condemning that which is not, perhaps, well understood, and expressing general opinions in regard to a subject upon which the parties making such utterances are not as well informed as they should be. All this, however, is so natural as to be anticipated, and it must be received with patience and forbearance by those who take a calmer view of the subject, and who ought to comprehend it better than many who are so free in their expressions of opinion. Would it not be well, however, to enable the public to understand anew and distinctly what is meant by the "peace policy," what its objects are, and how it is proposed to attain them by executive and legislative action.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, L. L. CROUNSE.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

L. L. Crounse, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date suggesting some utterance from me, at the present moment, as to the plan, purpose, and scope of the Indian policy of the department, which has popularly and properly become known as the "peace policy," before me. It ought not to be necessary, and so far as the purposes of the Government are concerned it is not, to enter upon any fresh elucidation of what is meant by this policy, but as the public mind is sought to be confused, if not inflamed, by the criticisms and misrepresentations to which you allude, as to the real purposes animating the Government in its course toward the Indian tribes, I venture to present, briefly as I may, and distinctly as possible, an answer to your inquiries.

First—The "peace policy" proposed to place the Indians upon reservations as rapidly as possible, where they can be provided for in such manner as the dictates of humanity and Christian civilization require. Being thus placed upon reservations they will be removed from such contiguity to our frontier settlements as otherwise will lead, necessarily, to frequent outrages, wrongs, and disturbances of the public peace. On these reservations they can be taught, as fast as possible, the arts of agriculture and such pursuits as are incident to civilization, through the aid of the Christian organizations of the country now engaged in this work, acting in harmony with the Federal Government. Their intellectual, moral, and religious culture can be prosecuted, and thus it is hoped that humanity and kindness may take the place of barbarity and cruelty. If a majority of the people of the United States prefer extermination to the course here indicated, and desire to see all the horrors and bloodshed and loss of life among both whites and Indians incident to the policy of extermination, then it is well enough to denounce in vague and general it not unmeaning terms the "Quaker policy."

Second—Whenever it shall be found that any tribe or band of Indians persistently refuse to go upon a reservation, and determine to continue their nomadic habits, accompanied with depredations and outrages upon our frontier settlements, then it is the policy of the President to treat such band or tribe with all needed severity, to punish them for their outrages according to their merits, and thus to teach them that it is better to follow the advice of the Government and go upon reservations and become civilized, rather than to continue the native habits and practices. The recent conduct of the Modocs will furnish to the Government an example for the treatment of such tribes and bands as refuse to accept the benevolent purposes of what is termed the "Quaker policy." There may be some so impressed with the necessity of non-resistance as an object to the punishment of Indians under the circumstances last referred to. If there be any such they will, I feel assured, find opportunity for complaining because the policy is not peaceable enough.

Third—It is the determination of this policy to see that all supplies, of every kind and nature, whether for food or clothing, purchased for such Indians as are upon reservations and remain at peace, are procured at fair and reasonable prices, so that the Indians meriting these supplies may receive the same without having the funds of the Government squandered in their purchase. If there be any whose vocation may be interrupted by being deprived of the profits which speculation or peculation may have heretofore afforded in the purchases for Indians, such persons will find abundant reason to complain, because the "Quaker policy" deprives them of the opportunity of gains and profits heretofore enjoyed in this business.

Fourth—It is the purpose of the Government, as fast as possible, through the instrumentality and by the advice of the religious organizations, and by all other means within its power, to procure competent, upright, faithful, moral, and religious agents to care for the Indians that go upon reservations, to distribute the goods and provisions that are purchased for them by the beneficence of the Government, to aid in their intellectual, moral, and religious culture, and thus to assist in the great work of humanity and benevolence which the peace policy means. If there be any who are thus deprived of Government positions and office that have hitherto afforded large profit without labor, and without merit, and who are to be prevented in the future from defrauding Indians for their own personal gain, those persons may complain of the "Quaker policy" and demand extermination.

Fifth—It is the purpose of the peace policy to establish schools, and through the instrumentality of the Christian organizations, acting in harmony with the Government, as fast as possible to build churches and organize Sabbath-schools, whereby these savages may be taught a better way of life than they have heretofore pursued, and be made to understand the comforts and benefits of a Christian civilization, and thus be prepared ultimately to become citizens of this great nation.

These I understand to be the purposes of the President's peace policy, and this seems to be the occasion when it ought to be so studied as to be understood; for I believe that, when understood, there are few American citizens who will find the heart to condemn it. I also feel at liberty to say that, as here explained, it has the approbation of every member of the President's Cabinet, and that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior will hereafter, as they have heretofore, act in perfect accord and with perfect sincerity in endeavoring fully and completely to carry out and execute this policy. Very respectfully yours,

C. DELANO.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Origin of the Modoc Troubles.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14, 1873.

I have no sympathy for Capt. Jack and his associate murderers, and the fiat for their extermination has my support; but it is none the less true that the savage could very properly say to the white man, in this case, with tenfold more truthfulness than did Shylock:

"The villany you teach me,
I will profit by."

For the very commencement of this Modoc war was a deed of trickery, as black as that which decoyed to his death that brave and noble soldier and the excellent minister of peace who fell by his side.

Cover it as we may, it is none the less true that some years ago a Capt. Wright, of the United States army, did invite a party of Modocs to a feast, and then treacherously massacred them when they were as powerless to defend themselves as were the Peace Commissioners in the Lava Beds.

An Indian has all the instincts of a dog, and as that quadruped never forgets a whipping from a stranger, so the red man remembers the wrongs that are done him, and never forgives his enemy.

A few years ago, while in search of health, I rambled away into the Modoc country, and traded and lived with the military expedition then under the command of Major-Gen. Geo. Crook for about six months, during which I was a witness (to a magnificent fight in the lava beds, which resulted in "a good peace," and one that has been preserved on both sides up to this new declaration of hostilities.

The Modoc tribe was not wholly involved, but it was more or less a party to a general conspiracy of the Indians, whereby the citizens of Idaho were the chief sufferers for several years previous to the arrival of Gen. Crook in that region. I have often heard the General say that the Modocs were the most treacherous of all the tribes that he had ever had dealings with, and he certainly knew more of the Indian character from personal experience than any officer in the service, and knew also exactly how to handle them.

The fight to which I have alluded took place on the west bank of the south fork of Pitt River, about fifty miles from the volcanic fortress now better known through the daring of Capt. Jack. There were fully as many Indians concentrated in Gen. Crook's fight as there were reported at the Tule Lake fight a few months ago, and the mountain retreat was the same. The General's command of regulars numbered less than could be brought into the fight, yet he did not hesitate to order the attack, when the Indians doubtless thought it madness on his part. In fact, the very audacity of this stage, the promptness of the attack, was most surprising and demoralising to the savages. After fighting three days and nights the Indians hastily retreated, as they always do when pluckily and stubbornly attacked, and Crook pursued them right into the volcanic caverns, and got there almost as soon as they did—he left them no time to fortify—and this was the cause of his success, and it was the hesitating policy of the officer in command, when this recent fighting began, that enabled Capt. Jack and his savages to twice whip the United States troops within the last few months, and to spread themselves with haughty airs before the Commissioners.

Gen. Crook lost half the men who scaled the sharp, abrupt, and angular mountains, but he conquered a peace for all that great circle of country embracing Idaho, Oregon, California, and Nevada, that has lasted from 1867 to the present outbreak on the part of the remnant of a vicious tribe too well known of late. Though, as before stated, the Modoc tribe was not professedly in the fight with Gen. Crook, he then believed that they furnished men and means all the time, as well as brains to manage the conflict, and there is of late ample evidence indicative of the native generalship inherent in that tribe. Crook's success completely broke the back-bone of that Indian rebellion; he whipped them into an understanding of their inferiority. He never would allow an Indian fire to repulse him; he never would be whipped, for he knew their pride and cruelty when victors.

The treaty that followed was purely military, and included, on the Indians' side, the combined remnants of Pit Rivers, Piutes, Snakes, &c., and, as long as the General was commanding in the North, it was the best treaty ever made, for all parties, in the history of the "irrepressible conflict." In substance it stipulated that the Indians were to depend entirely upon the spontaneous productions of the country for subsistence, and the chiefs to hold themselves personally responsible for every sort of devilry that might be committed by their followers. The General told them that the Government was to give them nothing, but when the military stationed in the country had any old clothes, &c., to spare, they could have all that sort of aid; but no more.

This arrangement was concluded in July, 1868, at Camp Harney in Southern Oregon, and with the exception of the Modocs in the present instance, it has worked to a charm. It should not, however, be misunderstood that Gen. Crook had given them such a sound whipping that the lesson was not easily forgotten. They had learned to thoroughly fear the regular army, especially when commanded by such men as Crook. It was his policy to make them first understand this before offering to accept any terms of peace. At the time spoken of they begged to the last degree for peace at any price, and had Capt. Jack & Co. personally gone through that treaty and its causes, they would not have been so ready to refuse reservation hospitality, and here comes the gist of the Modoc war, its origin, &c.

Two years after this treaty, or military under standing, an Oregon Indian Agent attempted to herd the Modocs on a reservation, and nothing but Crook's presence prevented at that time what is now the sensation of the day. Crook's plan was an immense saving to the Government over the thieving reservation system too often in vogue, and feeling that there was land enough for both Indians and whites in that vast region for many years—if they would all mind their own affairs—he prevailed upon the Agent to let the few Modocs alone, and he would be responsible for peace. This was not a victory for the Indians, and they did not so understand it; it was only their right under a distinct arrangement with Gen. Crook. It was this very natural desire to remain in the land of their fathers, especially as it contained everything for their support, in their style of existence, such as game, fish, fruits, roots, &c., in great abundance. The general told me of his encounter with the agent soon after it occurred, when I met him in San Francisco. I know, therefore, that his statement is next to official in point of reliability. Last Fall the Indian Department determined to force the Modocs to eat at the public trough—where they often get little else than the bones of the beef, while the best of the animal is served to others who have less right to it.

Capt. Jack and his savages show, in my opinion, excellent judgment in their determination to die in one act, like Samson, instead of eking out the miserable existence that some agents have forced them to endure. Thinking of Indians, Indian reservations, and Indian agents is something different from seeing them all. There is nothing so contemptible as a thieving Indian agent, and so numerous have they become that I know of many honorable men who have shuddered at the mention of their names in any such association.

The order has been issued for the chastisement and probably the extermination of the Indians, and the people of the East may hear any hour of the commencement of the fight, but they should not be surprised if it cost a good many men. The Modocs are splendid fighters, the lava beds are magnificent natural fortifications, and all the advantages will be first with the Indians. I well remember the Crook fight and how many a brave fellow suddenly rolled over without ever seeing his enemy. Of forty men who made the first attack, nineteen were killed and a large number wounded. It was unpleasant to lift up one's head to look for an Indian and the next instant to have the pewter spoons and iron spikes come whizzing past without seeing where they came from; but that is the fighting experience in the lava beds, and before Capt. Jack and his assassins pay the penalty of their treachery some brave boys will have to face the worst Indian fighting known, and all of this might have been spared had the officer commanding at the time of the outbreak made a gallant dash, as Crook would had he been there. The savages could have been followed right into the rocks, and there the hand-to-hand fight (before the Indians had time to deliberate and concentrate upon a grand defense) would have ended in a glorious victory for the army.

This was the view of Major Perry, one of Crook's old favorite subordinates, who was at the scene of trouble at the time; and it was also the judgment of Capt. Bernard, an excellent officer and favorite in Arizona; but Col. Green ranked them, and dallied along talking about wanting "a snow-storm." As an Apache fighter, the Colonel never was a success, and probably he knew enough of himself not to hastily encourage a tilt with the Modocs; and, by the time that Gen. Wheaton relieved him of command, the looked-for snow-storm did come, and the result is known—the blind advance, one-half of the troops, blinded by the storm, shooting at the other half, and an inglorious repulse. The farce of peace-making, with Indians proud of their victory, followed, and the treacherous massacre has been the consummation of their intent from the beginning.

It should be clear to anybody that the Modocs mean to die, and that others will be sacrificed in the struggle; and, if the whole truth was told, the origin of the Modoc war would be traceable to the despotic arrogance of Indian agents, and the treachery, for which the Indian himself is proverbial, but which he never can forgive in the white man. This at least is the view which I take of the difficulty, and my opinion is shared by not a few men of experience who, like myself, have lived in an Indian country, and become conversant with their history, and habituated to their ways. End the war when and how it may, the Government should ever afterward seek its Indian agents among men of hard sense and honesty. W.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, who was murdered by the Modocs at the time of the assassination of Gen. Canby, was suggested for one of the peace commissioners by Senator Sargent, Secretary Delano having asked him to select the man he thought best fitted for the mission. Mr. Thomas was one of the leading Methodist preachers of the Pacific Coast, and a man of much ability. For some time he was editor of the denominational paper in San Francisco.

The Modoc Stronghold in the Lava Beds.

At this time it may be interesting to reproduce the following description furnished by Mr. Jesse Applegate to an Oregon paper of the position occupied by the Modoc army of Capt. Jack:

The word "pedregal," like the word "canyon," has been introduced into our language from the Spanish as designating a feature of the topography more clearly and tersely than any word or phrase in our language. As by the word "canyon" the idea of a ravine between walls of rock is conveyed to the mind, so by the word "pedregal" we understand an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, frothy lava, more or less broken into upheavals from below, and cracked and fissured in the process of cooling. The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is a "pedregal," of the most extensive and elaborate description; it occupies, with but few intervals, 100 square miles.

If you can, imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite ten miles square and 500 feet thick covering countless mines of gunpowder scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, rending the whole field into rectangular masses from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses high in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion the whole thing is placed in one of Vulcan's crucibles and heated up to a point when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool. The roughness of the upper surface remains as the explosion left it, while all below is honey-combed by the cracks and crevices caused by the cooling of the melted rock.

From the top of one of these stone pyramids an Indian can shoot a man without even exposing a square inch of himself. He can, with due haste, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and ensnd between the slain and the slayer. If at this terrible expense of life a force dislodges him from his cove, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him; and so on.

The Wound of Lieut. Sherwood, of the Twenty-first Infantry.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 14.

Among the victims to the savage treachery of the Modocs is Lieut. W. L. Sherwood, who is reported as wounded. The following dispatch, while it confirms the report, also conveys the gratifying intelligence that Lieut. Sherwood considers himself in no danger. The dispatch was conveyed by courier from the camp on Tule Lake to Yreka, Cal.:

[Western Union Telegraph Company.]
CAMP ON TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA, April 11, 1873.

Received at Buffalo at 10 P. M., April 13.

To Capt. E. P. Dorr, corner Niagara and Carolina streets:

Was wounded to-day, by the Modocs, in the arm and leg. Am doing well. W. L. SHERWOOD,
First Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieut. Sherwood is a son of Wm. C. Sherwood, Esq., of this city.

THE MURDER OF SURVEYORS.

Statement of Superintendent Hoag—Investigation Progressing.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following was received to-day:

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Fourth Month, 11th Day.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

On the 3d inst. I instructed Prof. Norton, Cheyenne trader, to make a thorough investigation into the reported murder of surveyors by Indians. The evidence fixes the murder on the 19th ult., while a letter from Jno. F. Williams, our special agent, whom we require to remain with said Indians at their camp, and whose statements are reliable, dated at the camp, March 22, says: "I returned from Cheyenne camp day before yesterday (20th) I met Medicine Arrow, Old Whirlwind, Big Jake, Gray Beard, Little Rock, Young Whirlwind, Heap of Birds, and other minor chiefs, in council on the 19th. George Bird did the interpreting. Said letter informs of his presence at a council with all the chiefs except Bull Bear, who was on the Canadian River, on the 19th, and on the day previous (18th) they were on a "large drunk." It appears if said outrage was committed at all by Cheyennes, it was probably done by some of their young men in the absence of their chiefs and while intoxicated. This news is strengthened by the bodies being buried in sand, which is unusual among Indians. They scalp and leave bodies exposed. The investigation will be pursued, and especially with the Indians on their arrival at the agency, to which they are moving, and we expect no further trouble.

(Signed,) E. C. HOAG, Superintendent.

A Mysterious Case of Attempted Murder.

CONCORD, N. H., April 15.—In Candia, last night, a mysterious attempt was made to murder a boy of fifteen years of age, named John Emerson, who was temporarily stopping at the house of Charles Rowe, a farmer. A noise alarmed some of the family about midnight, when young Cameron was found in bed quite insensible, with three terrible gashes upon his head and face, inflicted with an ax, which was found on the floor. There is a slight proapect of his recovery. The assassin obtained an entrance through a window and escaped the same way. Some of the neighbors think the act was committed by a boy about the same age as Emerson, named Fitz,

SOUTH CALIFORNIA.

Winter in Los Angeles—The Old French Hotel—A Week's Rain—The Glories of Fruits and Flowers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

Our visit to the western semi-tropical land began in discomfort and danger. We had a miserable voyage down the coast in the rickety old steamer, and put back from San Luis Obispo nearly to Monterey, and then a hundred miles out to sea to avoid the worst of a heavy gale. In five days, nearly double the usual time, we reached San Pedro, and, taking the welcome train, were soon at Los Angeles. It was the 8th of February. After the dreary, comfortless voyage, enchantment seemed to meet us with every look and breath. The air was pure, fresh, and full of sunshine; the sky was dreamy, with white fleecy clouds, and blue as that which complements eastern slopes in early June. We passed the ranches, where bareheaded babies tumbled about under orange-trees, among whose dark-green foliage glowed spots of golden red, ripe for the harvest, and saw clumps of huge cacti, sixteen feet in height, and blazing masses of scarlet castor-bean.

At Los Angeles we found among the waiting hacks and coaches an open barouche, and proceeded in search of a local habitation and a dinner. The Pico House and the Bella Union were full, and the Lafayette House finally received us, with a little crowding at first, and became our home during our five weeks' stay. This old hotel is charmingly unhotel-like, though not exactly home-like. It is built in the style of the ancient French inns among the Vosges Mountains, and stands back from the street, in the very centre of the town. Directly opposite are the elegant modern structures of the Bella Union Hotel and the Bank of Los Angeles, not half so attractive to us as the rambling old Lafayette, for this has lavish outside and inside corridors, and a dining-room on the court-yard where immense calla lilies and rose geraniums blossom around the fountain basin, and with doves flying down to drink and sun their dazzling plumage on the edge of the central vase, reproducing for us Canova's graceful composition, in life tones lovelier than marble.

The covered front piazza, too, of the old place was an endless source of enjoyment—not the one on the ground floor, where a row of boots adorned the balustrade from end to end, by which we often guessed at the owners from our promenade au premier. The piazza into which the French windows of our quaint old parlor opened was seventy paces long, and the sunlight poured a flood of tempered glory, all along it, across the feathery, arching branches of the pepper-tree. Several cages of canaries and mocking-birds hung on the walls, and in the early morning numberless wild birds came to greet their imprisoned fellows and combine the privileges of bondage with the sweets of liberty by picking up the scattered bird-seed, making the air musical meanwhile. How we basked in the mild dreamy sunlight on that piazza after breakfast, sitting in cane rocking-chairs, with the latest magazines, a fruit-knife and napkin, and a basket of fresh juicy oranges on a chair beside us. How we walked briskly up and down in groups and couples after dinner. The dinners were not admirable at the Lafayette, and we were wont to supplement them by jolly little feasts of oysters and chocolate in a room of a place near the Post-office. Sometimes we took to buggies or horseback at sunrise, and made a day of it, learning the country by heart from the wonderful barley and corn fields of Los Nietos and as far down as the San Gabriel Mission, an old cream-colored cathedral, commanding a panorama of mountain and plain. Beyond lie the cosy foothill farms and the towering date palms, planted by the Spanish padres an hundred years ago, and the splendid orange orchards, where we found larger, redder fruit, and paid higher prices than at the fruit-shops in town. One must come to Los Angeles in February to find out how delicious is a luncheon of bread and butter and huge, freshly-plucked oranges in the open air. We Easterners feel a constant sense of our gain in every minute of this inspiring out-of-door life, so impossible, save for a few months of the year, at home. It was a long time before we learned how unnecessary was the precaution of encumbering ourselves with shawls or waterproofs, "in case the weather should change," yet this was the rainy season, but for a long time it rained only at [illegible]

Occasionally, on these excursions, we would visit some celebrated rancho, where strangers and tourists are welcomed like old friends, especially one for whose broad, beautifully cared for acres of sunny slope the owner refused $50,000 the year before last. And we would look up into the great eucalyptus tree, which has attained a height of seventy-eight feet since Mr. B—— planted the cutting, nine years ago; or we would ride up to "El Molino," and brilliant, hospitable Mrs. Col-Kewen would come out to meet us and laughingly insist on our dismounting and partaking of refreshments which she had ordered for the eleventh time that day to unexpected guests.

Then we would go home to the old caravansary by sunset, along the level, open roads, through lonely velvet-green plains and rolling foothills, without a tree, but covered with flocks of sheep, the young lambs, just past the awkward age, beginning to gambol. An old Mexican on a ten-dollar native horse, or a lazy fellow lounging on the grass, peering at us with coal-black eyes from a swarthy face, would be the guardians of these flocks, and on the brow of some neighboring hill we could see their little cabins, and the inclosed space, barren of verdure, where the flocks are nightly "corralled." If one asks the shepherd a question, his oddly-mixed reply will probably be, "Non savey Inglese," but he is courteous withal.

Nearing the town, we pass thatched "adobe" hovels, whose walls are built of blocks of the stiff black clay which occurs in spots in the soil, and is richly productive under cultivation. These cabins are built upon the bare ground, and, under a cotton, thatched portico, native men, women, and children—half Mexican, half Indian, dark, dirty, and scarcely picturesque on a near view—lie around loose on the earth, intermixed with hens, goats, and an occasional hog, more active than their lords.

We had a week of rain, when the great piazza was [illegible] drizzling storms and deserted, and rocking-chairs were mustered about the open fireplace in the old square parlor, where a generous box of logs was piled up and replenished ad libitum. What incongruous individualities were then forced into temporary association. One person we at once called the "Baboon," and declared that her strange, angular figure, her curiously-shaped skull, her stiff, black hair growing nearly down to her snapping little eyes, the yellow, parchment skin, and immense lips, half converted us to Darwinism. Yet she was very interesting; she had a pleasant voice, and we often listened as she told how she grew up in the backwoods, how she came to Las Nietos, and married the Norwegian sailor whose frequent attacks of delirium tremens had at last driven her from him in fear for her life; how in the early days of their struggle for subsistence she had begged of the neighboring shepherds their superfluous twin-lambs, whose mothers had enough to do to care for one (these are often gladly given from large flocks); how she brought up the "pet lambs," as she always called them, "on the bottle," by feeding them for four or five weeks from an old teapot with a rag wrapped round the spout, until they were able to pasture on the unclaimed land about. Sheep in such a country increase rapidly, with little or no loss, and the energetic and persevering woman had in this manner, from her "pet lambs" alone, reared a little flock of 400 sheep in a very few years. She was kind, intelligent, and industrious, but I should like to see what a phrenologist would make of that Simian head. We all sympathized with her though she was so homely. The really obnoxious person was a handsome lady who sat in that parlor from morn till dewy eve, surrounded by her three children, all variously exhibiting the most horrid qualities that children are ever possessed of. The red-cheeked, flashing-eyed, nasal-toned mother was more unendurable than her offspring. With a harsh, strident voice, startling us from our books or manuscripts, she would shriek "Hennery" to a blond-haired boy of five, whose kicking at the rattling glass door had not helped to prepare our nerves for the additional shock of his mother's sudden howl. Henry only kicked harder and more viciously, eliciting at last another maternal roar, "Hennery, quit that, or I'll blister you!" The child would then run whimpering to be taken up in his mother's lap in company with an eternally-nursing baby. We would gradually recover our mental poise, and be again deep in the delightfully romantic statistics of Nordhoff's *California*, or smiling over the thoughts which we were committing to paper in our letters for home, only to have a sudden rush of blood to the brain, and shivering sense of helplessness, as the discordant voice would be raised again, telling "Hennery" and "Rosanny" that she'd "whale 'em."

The rainy week came to a close, however; Hennery and Rosanny, and mother and baby, disappeared to unfrequented parts of the labyrinthine Lafayette, and the birds, and sunshine, and the light laughter which, despite Goldsmith, bespeaks a contented mind, in harmony with a beautiful world, resumed their empire. The rocking-chairs disappeared from the fireside, and the orange-baskets came back. Somehow oranges were not in demand on rainy in-door days; they seemed a part of the bright semi-tropic outside life, as if to be eaten only in sunshine.

From the piazza at the eastern end we could discern the San Gabriel Mountains, whose white snow plains flashed every hue from rose to violet with the dawn and sunset lights. We lived again in the enchanted sense of contrast between our buoyant, beautiful clime, and that Eastern home where snow and wind were prolonging their wild and bitter orgies. Why, the rain and confinement in-doors for a week, setting aside as a mere accident the presence of uncongenial spirits, were better than the climate of the hapless East. "Oh, their long and cruel Winter!" It was delightful to hug oneself in the consciousness that we had escaped the whole of it, without wandering afar to Swiss lakes or Mediterranean shores.

One warm afternoon Mrs. B—— and I strolled down Market-street, past the business part of the city, and along smooth avenues planted with rapidly-growing pepper and Australian gum-trees. The roads, after three or four days of sunshine, bore no trace of the past rain which had deluged them, but were smooth and firm, and not yet dusty. We passed numbers of graceful and elegant villas, surrounded by gardens where, among the luxuriant evergreens, roses bloomed, and callas shone in rich and dazzling masses; where heliotrope and honeysuckle showered their fragrance and festooned their loveliness from a height of fifteen feet, on portico and trellis. Then we would pass an adobe cottage, with only a little inclosure, rich with old-fashioned, sweet-scented flowers, and a sense of voluptuous overripeness in the very air. Over the porch drooped a heavy wealth of vine and rose-bloom, forming a canopy for the young Spanish beauty who languidly leaned on the tumble-down balustrade, and scarcely lifted her eyelids to give us one look, when the deep, dark eyes, where lay supreme indifference, lay masking the temper of a sleeping tigress. The sun would soon become so warm that we would be glad to return. Traversing the fruit-selling quarter, we priced the strawberries, asparagus, and other *primeurs*, to ascertain what difference to the market the rains had made. Bringing French, German, and Italian to the aid of our native tongue, we contrived to make ourselves pretty well understood in this town of the United States. Mrs. B—— said she always felt as if in a foreign land. J. S. M.

The Season with the Builders.

The long-protracted Winter, together with an unpropitious Spring, have given little encouragement or created any enthusiasm among the builders and contractors in this and neighboring cities. The strikes of last Summer boded no ultimate good for those who heeded the hot-headed advice of their encouraging leaders. Time contracts have, indeed, been almost refused, unless promising an unusual profit to guard against failure and forfeiture.

The numerous blocks of brown-stone fronts that have for the past few years been reared from commencement to completion, almost as if by magic, have at last reached the point where the increasing supply has satisfied the demand. Erected at a time when labor and material were at their highest, they now fail to bring the enormous amounts that at the time it cost to construct them.

Builders and others who, on speculation, bought up-town City lots, intending to build on them with the same end in view, at first found it a remunerative undertaking, but, with the uncertainties of labor, and a decline in materials, are now possessed of more really unavailable property than any had anticipated having.

Houses built in a light, flimsy manner, and of poor materials, on speculative contracts, are now a drug in the market. In the upper part of the City, where speculative building has been carried to excess, much regret is felt on the part of the present owners at having paid so enormously for such a poor quality.

As natural to suppose, this sort of traffic could not last always, and, as a result, we now see block after block, in this City and Brooklyn, without an occupant, save, perhaps, a watchman.

Men of capital refuse to invest in such property through their distrust of its present high valuation.

And, again, with the present number of unoccupied and poorly-built dwellings, in good localities, it is futile to increase the supply on speculation, even of a better quality, for the distrust already felt would soon spread itself among the better class of property. The small number of sales of new houses, this Winter and Spring, as compared with previous seasons, are not satisfactory in proportion. Tied up, as many men of means are, in this way, deprives the builder of just so much ready money. When sales were rapid and largely profitable, money was always ready and found a ready means to display its hand. This state of things has changed, and, with a stringent money market, every one is made to feel its influence, from the highest to the lowest. For the past eighteen months economy has been inaugurated in the most practical manner on all public works, and private enterprises and improvements have pursued the same course. During the last Winter many mechanics of all trades have been obliged to accept less than usual wages in order to subsist their families.

The carpenters, such as have been able to get work all Winter, have, in most instances, been paid fair wages, but the great numbers that, on account of no work to be had, have been out of employ, have, in despair, sought to labor at anything to support themselves. The same may be said of the masons. The extreme cold preventing the laying of brick and stone in mortar has for the greater part of the Winter kept many out of employment. In conversation with some of the principal builders of this City, it has been freely admitted that the present is the dullest season they have seen in ten or twelve years. The assertions made at the Department of Buildings that more plans for buildings have since the 1st of January, 1873, been presented than during all last year does not find confirmation among the building profession. One prominent builder states that where, in previous years, they had found no difficulty in securing all the work they wished, they now are obliged to discharge a surplus of workmen, and that it was his intention to discharge 130 this week. This is not an isolated case, but is one of many, as the unfortunate workmen willingly concede. Another builder, employing a large number of hands, has been obliged to discharge, from time to time, during the Winter, such as he had no work for, and now, in anticipation of a coming strike, proposes to have his material worked up outside of the city, where it can be accomplished at less rates, and with greater certainty.

Threats that a universal strike is to take place among the mechanics of all kinds this Spring or Summer are becoming common, but the experience of last Summer is not yet forgotten on the part of employers. However successful they may terminate for some trades, they will only be met on the part of builders with a quiet refusal to employ at any terms. Nothing could operate so much to the detriment of carpenters and masons, and those trades connected with house-building, as a strike at the present time, for the few, comparatively, that now have employment would only be obliged to join their unemployed associates in their misfortunes.

MODERN PASSION PLAYS.

Lent Performances in Spain—A Sacred Drama in Seven Acts.

Madrid (March 15) Correspondence of the London Standard.

The respectable theatres in Madrid shut their doors on the Fridays in Lent, and respectable theatre-goers remain at home. It is not the correct thing to be seen pleasure-hunting in the season of white meats. But actors must live here as well as in London. Those who are connected with high-priced houses, and are decently paid, can afford to lose one night in the week. But there are followers of the Thespian art who belong to what is familiarly known as the poor devil class, and they are in very bad case, indeed, owing to this incomprehensible tribute to religious scruples. I call it incomprehensible, merely because it goes beyond my personal comprehension. If we are to be virtuous, well and good; but let us be virtuous in earnest. We had a bull-fight on the first Sunday in Lent. Why may we not enjoy the singing of Marie Sass in "Norma," or a Lenten Friday? This subtle distinction between what is right and what is not—so subtle that men of the cold north cannot make it out—comes under the category of *cosas de España*, those indigenous peculiarities which surpass all understanding. Anyhow, it presses rather heavily on the "poor devils" of the sock and buskin who are attached to the middle-class houses, and who are docked of one night's salary in every week of the seven, in order that the proprietors of a public which is not particular to a shade as to how it observes the Sabbath may be respected. The low theatres—the Romea, where the Republic is glorified; the Alhambra, where heels are kicked up and lewd songs are rolled forth; the Capellanes, where monks and nuns are travestied, have reason on their side at all events. They dare to be logical in their contempt for the Church, and keep open all the year round, on Friday as on Sunday, in the time of fasting as of feasting.

The Teatro Martin is not a low theatre nor yet is it a high-priced one. The actors there are not rich, but the audience has some pretensions to delicacy of taste. What is the lessee of the Martin to do during the Lent? To rob his treasury of one night's receipts and cheat his patrons of one night's enjoyment? That would be the last crime any spirited and enterprising lessee (are not all lessees spirited and enterprising?) would dream of committing—if he could avoid it. From the dilemma this gentleman of the Teatro Martin has discovered an escape. He opens his house on Fridays, but he converts it into a temple; he reconciles amusement with religion; he produces a Passion Play! I went to see it last night for the special reason that it was my privilege once to describe the Passion Play in the Bavarian Highlands in these columns, and I was anxious to compare one representation with the other, and, if possible, to renew my emotions of the past.

The house was tolerably full except the boxes, which were unoccupied, save one by a sedate family party. Devout folk of the Latin race are famous for the interest they take in spectacle. They are fond of the pomps of religion, they like gilding and incense and music; and this passion play had evidently brought many to the theatre who are seldom seen there on ordinary occasions. I thought I could detect a pious bearing in the pittites. The well-to-do persons—male and female—who sat patiently on the mouldy benches looked serious, as if they had come to assist at a sacrifice. There were old ladies there, I could almost take my word, who are more often to be encountered, with morocco-bound missals in their shriveled hands, gliding to early service in the church. The gallery was packed, and the gods, for gods, were gentlemanlike. There was nothing in the aspect of the house meriting description—it was roomy, ill lit, full of drafts and dust—one of those houses we know so well. The scene-painter, if the act-drop was a fair sample of his powers, was a victim to color blindness; the orchestra was noisy and showed a republican freedom in its score for the trammels of time and tune; but the prompter in his hooded box, full in the centre of the range of footlights, was the feature of the show. He had a very distinct voice—so distinct was it that every sentence he directed to the actors rebounded from the flats, came back in sibilant vibration, and ascended to the gods. I have no intention of giving an analysis of the piece; to speak the sad truth, it did not come up to my expectations. Ober-Ammergau, I take it, has spoiled me for exhibitions of the kind. I could not screw up my enthusiasm, try ever so hard. That which charmed in Bavaria had no charm in Spain. The stately panorama that was put before the awe-struck spectator in that valley of the Tyrol was not visible here. The blue sky overhead and the eternal hills in sight above the walls of the simple wooden structure; the music so tender and solemn; the clear-browed peasants losing their identity in the fervid rendering of their parts; the wrapt attention of the auditory, whose lips moved in prayer sometimes, and whose eyes sometimes brimmed with tears, as if that they were watching was real—those were things to be remembered. It was they that helped to make an impression in Bavaria, that dispelled prejudice and replaced it with a pleased satisfaction that insensibly swelled to admiration; but they were wanting in this stuffy play-house. No illusion was possible. One never lost the consciousness that he was looking on at a stage play acted for money by indifferent stage players. There was a smell of paint and tobacco smoke about. Then there was the voice of that irresponsible prompter, the shaven faces of the hungry supernumeraries who played the Roman soldiers, the gas-rakes, the shaky wings, the mark of the trap-doors from which devils, with a family likeness to the imps of pantomime, spring up to-night, and the statue of the commander may emerge to-morrow night, the scenes that would not run smoothly in the grooves, and the stiff stereotyped exits and entrances. Everything was of the stage, stagey. One could not get rid of the notion that Caphas had dined on *puchero*, with its flavor heightened by garlic. It was very palpable that the apostle Peter wore a wig and a beard of tow. Mary Magdalen had an air of operatic resignation, and was troubled with the arrangement of her drapery. There was a layer of pearl powder on the Virgin's cheeks.

I shall not bore the reader with an essay on mysteries and miracle-plays; neither, as I have said, shall I attempt to analyze this sacred drama, in seven acts, of "The Passion and Death of Jesus;" but I shall take the liberty of giving a brief epitome of my notes, taken on the spot, in the intervals of interruption by that loud prompter, who made me feel nervous as a sick girl. The "Pasion y Muerte de Jesus" (that is the Spanish title) is written by Don Enrique Zumel, who appears to have written as many pieces as Lope de Vega, but whose pieces are not quite so well known. It was brought out for the first time in this self-same Teatro Martin on the 3d of March, 1871. It is written in verse, and has some literary merit. In the main incidents it resembles the Bavarian play, which, it may be remembered, does not deviate noticeably from the Bible narrative. It is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the incidents of its various acts. The Greek chorus to be remarked at Ober-Ammergau is absent. The tableaux from the Old Testament prefiguring events in the New are absent also. The first act opens with a dialogue between Magdalen and some women of Jerusalem. The Savior, with the Apostles, enters on the scene almost immediately after. Magdalen's garments are rich with spangles; her mantle is scarlet; she has flowers in her luxuriant tresses, and looks a vain creature. The Savior is personated by an actor with a singular likeness to Joseph Mayer, the Bavarian Christus. Pale, clean-chiseled face, long black locks smoothed over, downcast eyes, a meek demeanor generally—the characteristics are identical. The voice of this man, who essayed so awful a rôle, was low and sweet, and, to give him his due, he moved as if he was filled with respect for his dangerous part. The Virgin comes on the scene in the same act. She is clad in blue nun-like raiment. The people who filled up the background wore sandals, and had white towels, swathed in folds like those of the turban, round their raven-black hair. The entry into Jerusalem was shown, the Savior being mounted on a white ass. The orchestra here woke up, and played a joyous strain to a chorus commencing:

"Con palmas y oliva
Y alegre cantar
Y pintadas flores
De lindos colores
Hijas de Judá
Llegad! Llegad!"

and terminating with a hosannah to the Redeemer. The only anachronisms in dress that impressed me in this first act were a silk net with which one young person of Jerusalem confined her rebellious hair, and a strip of black velvet that another had fastened round her throat, bringing out the whiteness of her skin by contrast.

In the second act Caiaphas speaks of Jesus as the fomenter of a "thousand conflicts between the Church and State." The Last Supper is pictured after Leonardo da Vinci, and Judas comes into relief, a sullen scowler, who overdoes his part thus early.

In the garden scene in the third act the figure of Jesus in prayer is shown with a ray of luz Dumont, the lime-light of our London stage, playing upon it! I left my seat after this, and loitered outside till the Crucifixion scene was on. At Ammergau it was appallingly impressive; here it was sensational purely. The drama wound up with the bursting open of the sepulchre.

I came away free from any desire to witness Don Enrique Zumel's production again. Without absolutely shocking one's feelings on a subject that should be sacred and approached reverently, if at all, his passion-play offended fine taste throughout because of the obtrusive staginess of its action, get-up, and surroundings. Common justice to the actors compels me to add that they were occasionally applauded, and that the audience left in a contented mood.

Reorganizing the Park Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday reorganized the Park Hospital. The hospital was made a separate institution from Bellevue Hospital, and placed under the charge of Warden George Brown, who was promoted to the rank of superintendent, in consideration of his long and faithful services in the department. Mrs. Brown was appointed matron. Dr. Fluhrer was confirmed as resident physician, with the rank of professor. Dr. Ramon Amabile was removed, and Dr. William A. Hardy, late of the School-ship Mercury, and formerly attached to the hospital, was appointed house surgeon in his place. Dr. Robert A. Joyce, the present ambulance surgeon, was retained.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Durr's Historical Collection.

Nearly 350 paintings, the property of Mr. Louis Durr, of this City, have been placed on exhibition in the German Savings Bank building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the benefit of the German Hospital. Although we cannot concur in the opinion of the owner as to the great value of this collection, yet it certainly is an interesting one, and will well repay the trouble of a visit and the trifling sum expended for admission. The catalogue comprises the names of Pourbus, Kranach, Durer, Matsys, Breughel, Van Goyen, Morland, Greuze, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Van Ostade, Honthorst, Kneller, Zurbaran, Van Dyck, Calame, and those of many other equally well-known artists, but we may well express a doubt as to the genuineness of some of the works exhibited as theirs. Nevertheless, there are some good and valuable paintings in the collection, and among those most worthy of note are the "Ecce Homo," by de Mabuse, (No. 20,) not for its value as a work of art exactly, but for the extraordinary strength and grotesqueness of the composition; a very strong portrait, said to be by Matsys, (No. 31;) the head of a young girl, by Greuze, (No 63;) a landscape by Both, (No. 104,) one of the best in the collection; "Evening," by Hobbema, (No. 129;) "Birds and Reptiles," by Marcellis, (No. 126;) "Girl Sealing a Letter," by Honthorst, a very striking picture, with a fine effect of light and shade. "A Portrait," by Sir Godfrey Kneller, (No. 212,) quite good enough to be by this artist, though somewhat stolid and deficient in expression; a "Family Group," (No. 214,) by Paul Moreelze, in which father, mother, and little ones are dotted about the canvas in geometrical order, but which yet shows considerable power. "An Antique Philosopher," (No. 231,) by Zurbaran, as the catalogue has it, is a strong work, and has sufficient character to be an original. There are also "A Spanish Lady and Children," said to be by Velasquez, most certainly a painting of no ordinary merit, and a very charming little landscape by E. Gill, which seems to have strayed into the collection by mistake, and to be quite lost among the large canvases and pretentious subjects that surround it.

Of the Rubens, Rembrandts, Titians, and other great names we will say nothing. They are there to answer for themselves. Setting these aside, however, there are a sufficient number of interesting pictures on the walls to well repay the trouble of a visit. The proceeds of the admission fees will be placed at the disposal of a very worthy charity.

MRS. DE HAZARD'S SCULPTURES.

This evening the works of art by Mrs. De Hazard will be sold by auction, at her studio, on Union-square, corner of Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, together with her studio furniture, and a number of objects of vertu, collected by Mrs. De Hazard during her sojourn in Europe. Some very choice lace, court costumes, articles from the boudoir of the Empress Eugénie, rare books, coins, souvenirs of the siege of Paris, jewels, &c., will be disposed of at the same time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very choice collection of paintings, the property of Mr. Samuel P. Avery, will be on exhibition, free, at No. 825 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, on Thursday morning.

Mr. Charles Hazeltine's collection, which contains some works of great merit, is open, free, at the Somerville Gallery.

The Sheffiin Murder—Impaneling a Jury.

The trial of George Sheffiin, who is indicted for the murder of his wife, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The offense, it will be remembered, was committed on the 14th of January of the present year, when the prisoner, it is alleged, came home late at night in a state of intoxication, and ill-treated his wife to such an extent that death quickly ensued. On the part of the defense it is claimed that on the night on which Mrs. Sheffiin met her death, her husband had abundant evidence of her infidelity, and while he was pursuing herself and her paramour, she fell on the stairs, and crushed her head. All ill-treatment is denied, and the counsel for the prisoner express themselves confident of a verdict of acquittal. Yesterday was spent in trying to impanel a jury, but only ten jurors were obtained. Their names are Marvin Briggs, (foreman,) Robert T. Cooke, Frances A. Murdock, Hugh Corcoran, Henry A. Wentworth, Frederick W. Hahn, Henry F. Rider, Emil F. Scarff, Henry Kiemen, and Joseph Ewing. The case will be resumed this morning.

The Easter Vestry Elections.

The following wardens and vestrymen have been elected for the ensuing year for the under-named churches:

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—W. B. Aston, Wm. H. Riblet. Vestrymen—Wm. T. Ryerson, Edward H. Jacot, Walter T. Marvin, James Wilkie, Jr., Miln P. Dayton, Charles Place, Charles C. Tyler, Robert Bonynge.

ZION CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—D. Clarkson, George L. Jewett. Vestrymen—C. H. Van Brunt, George N. Gardner, C. S. Van Norden, W. T. Lloyd, B. F. Watson, Carlos Cobb, C. N. Pierce, E. W. Bartow.

GRACE CHURCH, NEWARK, N. J.—Wardens—J. C. Garthwaite, William B. Mott. Vestrymen—H. G. Darcy, S. S. Tiffany, E. C. Drake, H. Hayes, Ralph M. Hyde, J. B. Ward, A. C. Henmann.

GRACE CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—Wardens—Paul Babcock, Detlief Lienau. Vetrymen—Herbert R. Clarke, Joseph Clewes, John B. Romar, Charles W. Parvell, Charles H. Atkins, John Van Vorst, Benjamin Illingworth, Samuel W. Garrison, Blakely Wilson, John S. Coles. Delegates to Convention—Paul Babcock, Detlief Lienau, Herbert R. Clarke.

CALVARY CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—William Niblo, William Scott. Vestrymen—William W. Wright, William Lottimer, Frederick S. Winston, Samuel B. Ruggles, Jacob Wendell, James Emott, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel Huntington.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—Lyman Denison, Edward M. Willett. Vestrymen—Geo. C. Collins, John S. Williams, Daniel T. Hoag, John H. Watson, Allen J. Cuming, James C. Fargo, Wm. H. Lee, Wm. I. Peake.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—Robert Dumont, S. Henry Hurd. Vestrymen—J. Nelson Tappan, K. R. Tremain, Effingham H. Nichols, Wm. B. Northrup, Wm. L. Andrews, Rufus M. Brundige, Julius Wadsworth, Samuel W. Torrey.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—C. Y. Wemple, James M. Boyd. Vestrymen—T. C. Poble, Henry Dix, C. G. Bull, J. C. McClymont, Richard Boyce, W. G. Marshall, Thos. Webster, — Welch.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—Wardens—Jacob Reese, Philetus H. Holt. Vestrymen—George G. Kellogg, Edward Matthews, William H. Appleton, Stephen A. Main, James A. Roosevelt, William H. Vanderbilt, Alfred M. Hoyt, D. Henry Haight.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN.—Wardens—Capt. George Briggs and Richard Sterling. Vestrymen—Wm. T. Cushing, John C. Grant, L. P. Mott, Robert Hargraves, John Alwaise, Louis Small, Richard Sterling, Jr., and Mr. Pyne.

CHRIST CHURCH, RYE.—Wardens—John C. Jay and Samuel Haviland. Vestrymen—Augustus Wiggins, R. S. Hayward, George L. Cornell, G. H. Van Wagner, S. K. Satterlee, A. J. Sackett, E. B. Wesley, and Thomas B. Peck.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PORT CHESTER.—Wardens—Philip Roilhaus and Augustus Abendroth; Vestrymen—Amherst White, Jr.; A. W. Kelly, John E. Marshall, Charles White, T. Houghwort, N. A. Smith, Eli Curtis, and John F. Mills.

TRINITY CHURCH, MOUNT VERNON.—The voting for vestrymen of this church resulted in a tie between Mr. Seymour's and Mr. Caffey's tickets, and the officers of last year will consequently continue to discharge their duties until another election is held.

Mr. Ottendorfer Refuses his Salary as Alderman and Supervisor.

Alderman Oswald Ottendorfer has positively declined to draw his pay either as a member of the Board of Aldermen or as a Supervisor since his election. He is of the opinion that the salaries of these officers are exorbitant, as they give only a few hours a week to their official work. He thinks $2,500 a year quite enough for both offices, instead of $6,000 per annum, which is now paid. Since Mr. Ottendorfer's election he has declined to receive his warrants, and those for January, February, and March remain undrawn. On the pay-roll in the Controller's office, opposite Mr. Ottendorfer's name, appears the following memorandum:

"Mr. Ottendorfer declines to receive compensation, and in consequence thereof the City and County Bureaus now make out no more warrants for Mr. Ottendorfer, and the amount which he is entitled to receive will remain in the City Treasury."

Robbery and Arson in Brooklyn.

Incendiary fires are becoming every-day occurrences in Brooklyn, notwithstanding the severe sentences recently imposed on two of those convicted, as already published. Daniell's costume depot, No. 415 Fulton-street, was burned out on Monday morning. Yesterday, at 2½ A. M., the liquor-store of Hermann Peters, No. 892 De Kalb-avenue, near Yates-avenue, was robbed, and an attempt made to fire the house, a two-story frame building. The back window had been forced open and seventy bottles of liquor stolen from the shelves; clothing and shavings were saturated with kerosene oil and thrown in two places under the counter and in a closet. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before any serious damage had been done. After the fire, Mr. Peters missed a roll of bills amounting to $110. The miscreants escaped.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15, 1873.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill relative to the common schools in the City of New-York, providing that trustees shall be appointed at once by unanimous consent. This bill was passed and sent to the Assembly.

A "DEAD-HEAD" BILL.

The bill permitting members of the Legislature to ride free over all railroads of the State during their terms of office, was reported back adversely from the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Lewis said he had introduced this bill because he believed legislators should be freed from the now apparent obligation of receiving passes as a courtesy from railroad companies. Fully one-tenth of the legislation of this body was done for railroad corporations, and in this way the sessions are greatly prolonged. He, therefore, moved to disagree from the adverse report of the committee.

Mr. Madden replied that the Legislature might as well oblige hotel-owners to furnish dinners free to Senators as to oblige railroad companies to furnish free passage over their roads.

Mr. J. Wood thought the bill a proper one. The courtesy was now extended to legislators as a favor, while it should be their right.

Mr. Lewis' motion was carried—yeas 12, nays 8—and the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from ship-owners in New-York against an alleged uncalled for detention of their trading vessels laden with fruits and oysters by the Health officer of the port of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the City of Troy.

Incorporating the New-York Loan and Security Company.

Authorizing Kings County to borrow money for the completion of the contracts for erecting a female prison.

To provide for the construction of a drain in Central, Johnson, and Knickerbocker avenues, in Brooklyn.

To incorporate Forest Lake Villa Park Association.

A supplemental act providing for the construction of drains in Navy and Johnson streets and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn.

Regulating the fees of appraisers appointed by Surrogates.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill empowering the Brooklyn Park Commissioners to sell certain lands.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. Lewis' bill extending the time for one year for the discovery of desirable motor power for propelling boats on the canals, came up for a third reading, and efforts were made to amend it in several ways. The bill was finally passed.

The bill for the relief of Clark Mills Company was passed.

THE SEWARD ORATION.

Mr. Perry offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to go to Boston to meet Mr. Adams, who will deliver the Seward funeral oration in this city on Friday.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the charter of Oswego relative to the Board of Education, was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Foit was put on its final passage and passed.

NEW-YORK OR CONNECTICUT?

Mr. Prince moved a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for information as to whether oyster beds in the waters of Long Island Sound are in the jurisdiction of the State, and if they are in control of the towns, and what towns. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Fish—Providing for the incorporation of water companies in cities.

By Mr. Smith—Amending the New-York Registry law by requiring the Board of Police on or before Sept. 1, yearly to revise the election districts, so that they shall each as nearly as practicable contain not less than 100 and not more than 300 voters, based on the vote of the last election preceding. Also, for the protection of life and limb, and to prevent the extension of fires in the City of New-York. It requires the building of hatchways and elevators in warehouses or other buildings to be submitted to the Board of Fire Commissioners for license or consent.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and Catskill.

To incorporate the Staten Island and New-Jersey Suspension Bridge and Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Fire Insurance Company.

To legalize the consolidation of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company with the New-York and Canada Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Insurance Guarantee and Agency Company.

Providing for the location and erection of a new City prison and court-house in the City of New-York.

Amending the act extending the power of the Board of Supervisors except in the Counties of New-York and Kings. It relates to roads and bridges.

CANAL DEFICIENCY.

On motion of Mr. Batcheller, the bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation of last year for ordinary repairs on canals was passed.

SECRETARIES OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Mr. Opdyke moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill allowing secretaries of charitable societies to receive salaries, was lost. He explained and sustained the bill. The motion was carried.

Mr. Opdyke then moved to reconsider the bill for amendment. Though he was opposed to the motion, he did so to satisfy some opponents of the bill. Lost. The bill was then put upon its passage, and was again defeated—48 to 44.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The New-York Charter, as amended by the Senate, was received and announced.

Mr. Pierson moved a non-concurrence, and the appointment of a Conference Committee. He regarded this as the most desirable action to be taken.

Mr. Batcheller asked why not accept the amendments. How the House could know what these amendments are any better by referring them to a committee?

Mr. Pierson said he had supposed that the House was well advised as to what these amendments were, at least of their scope and bearing. He had proposed this course because he thought it would save time. He had, from the first been in favor of giving all he wished to take. He had not been governed by any determination to insist upon this and reject that. He was desirous only of giving to New-York the best government possible.

Mr. Jacobs inquired if the House knew what these amendments were. What was the necessity of referring the matter to a conference committee.

Mr. Pierson replied that while the House must be aware of the nature of the amendments, still, as the House had no part in making them, it was not possible for it to understand them in detail.

Mr. Lincoln said that the proposition was a good one. The interests of the State demanded a full and careful consideration of these amendments. He therefore moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, and that the Senate amendments be printed separate from the bill.

Mr. Pierson hoped this motion to postpone would not prevail.

Mr. Prince hoped it would. Members never could compare and learn what amendments were made by the Senate, but if they were printed they could see and understand them.

Mr. Opdyke said the man must be a careless observer who did not know what the main amendments were, and that the amendments were such as to forbid a concurrence by the House, at least until efforts were made by a conference committee to secure modifications. He referred to the appointing power, sectarian appropriations, and removals. These, he said, could not be concurred in by the House, he thought, from its action heretofore.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lincoln's motion to postpone and print, and it was carried by a vote of 83 to 29.

On motion of Mr. Coggeshall, the bill for the relief of the Clark Mills Company was passed.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

A Fast Type-Setter.

Mr. Edmund C. Hubbell, a compositor lately employed in the printing-house of S. W. Green, in this City, is without doubt one of the fastest, if not the fastest, compositor in the United States. He recently composed in ten hours' working time 16.005 ems, and in two consecutive hours composed 3.802 ems. He has been known to set 13,900 ems, distribute and correct his proofs, in ten hours time. The type used was solid minion and brevier.

New-York Presbytery.

The Presbytery of the City of New-York convened, yesterday, in the school-room of Dr. Booth's church, corner of Tenth-street and University-place, Rev. W. W. Page acting as Moderator. The principal business of the morning session was the election of delegates to the General Assembly, which is to meet in Baltimore next month. The following ministers were elected:

Primaries—Revs. Dr. H. Crosby, Dr. N. W. Conckling, Dr. R. R. Booth, Dr. P. Schaff, Messrs. G. S. Chambers, and J. J. Lampe.

Alternates—Revs. Dr. S. D. Alexander, Dr. W. W. Newell, Mr. S. W. Crittenden, Mr. E. D. Murphy, Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, and Dr. E. Hopper.

The following elders were chosen as lay delegates:

Primaries—Messrs. Robert Carter, T. C. M. Paton, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. F. Lee, J. T. Johnston, and Henry G. De Forest.

Alternates—Messrs. E. M. Kingsley, James Stuart, James Riddle, W. H. Colwell, George Smith, and J. A. Dudley.

The primaries unable to attend the convention were allowed the privilege of choosing as their representatives any of the alternates elected by the presbytery.

During the afternoon, the presbytery examined the candidates for license to preach, in the subjects of theology, &c., and the following received their licenses: Archibald A. Coney, Brown H. Emerson, John Gillies, Edgar A. Hamilton, James H. Hoadley, Thomas Darlington Jester, Laurens T. Shuler, and William H. Ford.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday, there being present the Mayor, Controller Green, Recorder Hackett, Chamberlain Palmer, and Alderman Van Schaick. Two applications for water grants were received, and, on motion of the Recorder, were referred to the Corporation Counsel. The Recorder was opposed to granting valuable property for a mere song, and the Corporation Counsel should well examine the general question. The Controller stated that the general question was already under consideration by the counsel.

Commissioner Van Schaick offered a resolution to the effect that the prayer in the petitions of Mrs. Sayres and Miss Mary Hall be denied, as far as admitting any right to property in water rights granted by Controller Connolly. The resolution will lie over until the next meeting.

An application was received from Julius Johnson for a reduction of rent of the premises No. 1 Fulton-street from $4,800 to $3,000 per annum, he having leased them for five years from last May. The application was refused.

The Chamberlain reported adversely to leasing the lots on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, to Dillon, Clyde & Co. He recommended that these lots, and all unimproved property belonging to the City, be sold at auction within sixty days. The application was denied, but a debate ensued upon the policy of selling the property at once, as suggested by the Chamberlain, and the recommendation was voted down. A reconsideration was afterward had, however, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

It was resolved that the Controller be allowed to pay to Messrs. Bleecker and Adrian H. Muller $3,000 each, for their services as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.

CRIMINAL TRIAL.

Business in the Court of General Sessions Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Henry Westall, an inmate of the House of Refuge, was placed on trial charged with robbing Mr. Edward H. Hallock, Principal of the schools, on the 2d December last. It appeared from the evidence that on the day in question Mr. Hallock was sitting on the platform in the school while the boys filed in from the yard. Westall went up and spoke to the Principal on pretense of delivering a message from the Superintendent, and getting behind him, plunged a knife into his neck, inflicting a wound two inches long and an inch and a half deep, from the effects of which Mr. Hallock was confined to bed for over two weeks, and for two months under the doctor's care. Luther S. Feek, instructor at the institution, attempted to capture Westall, and received a wound on the hand. The superintendent testified that when Westall was asked why he stabbed Mr. Hallock, he stated it was because the latter had changed his grade—the change of grade causing the boy to be detained in the institution, from which his father was about to obtain his discharge. Westall was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

Daniel Duffy, indicted for an attempted burglary in the liquor-store of John M. Kelly, No. 64 Division street, where he had been previously employed as bar-tender, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for one year.

Thomas J. Reid, charged with the larceny of linen goods valued at $69, the property of Daniel Marques, a fellow-boarder at No. 227 West Eighteenth-street, was convicted and sentenced to three years in State Prison.

James Doron, indicted for feloniously assaulting Lawrence Kelly with a glass measure, in the saloon No. 794 Tenth-avenue, on the 10th of August, was found guilty of assault and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A boy named James Lorenzo, charged with picking Mary Nolan's pocket of $7, at the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, on the 7th inst., was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for a year.

John Thomas, charged with assaulting James H. Parker, No. 137 Mulberry-street, and John Simmons, charged with carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty. At the request of counsel, and Assistant-District Attorney Russell not objecting, sentence in both cases was suspended.

The Vienna Exhibition.

The public seem to labor under the misapprehension that, in addition to the two ships—the Guard and Supply—other vessels will be furnished by the Government for the purpose of carrying goods to Trieste, free of charge, for the American exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition. No other vessels will be sent by the United States. Exhibitors who have goods entered for Vienna will have to forward them now at their own expense. This notice is worthy of attention, as Mr. F. A. Stout, now in charge of the office in this City, is constantly receiving notice of goods sent to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which goods have to be returned to the shippers. Mr. R. Serjeant, one of the commissioners, has been especially detailed to attend to such goods as are now being received. Unless otherwise advised by the Secretary of State, it is highly probable that the office in Chambers-street will be closed on May 1.

Is Train Insane?

The special inquiry to determine whether George Francis Train is of sound mind and understanding, was resumed yesterday, before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury. District-Attorney Phelps opened the case for the people, and stated to the jury the nature of the proceedings. Dr. T. M. B. Cross, for the prosecution, testified to an interview had with Mr. Train in the Tombs. From the expressions used by Mr. Train, calling himself a "dictator," stating "that the Tombs would be pulled down in sixty days, and the streets would run with blood," and other wild and incoherent statements, witness became convinced of the prisoner's insanity. The case was then adjourned to this evening.

Jersey City Board of Public Works—Appointment of Officers.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works held a meeting, yesterday, at which the issue of $500,000 worth of Construction bonds was authorized, to be sold at not less than 95, the time not to exceed fifty years. Wm. W. Brown was appointed Assistant Clerk; Abner Coykendall, Permit Clerk; John H. Garretson, Water-tapper, and John Bumsted, Inspector. J. M. Merseles, Garret Vreeland, Charles O. Potter, and Jasper Wandle were appointed Commissioners of Assessment. Salaries were fixed as follows: Chief Engineer, $6,000; Clerk, $4,000; Street Commissioner, $3,000; Water Register, $3,000; Committee Clerk, $2,000; Purveyor, $2,500; Assessor, $2,500; Tapper, $1,500; Assistant Street Commissioner, $1,500; General Inspector, $1,800; Inspector of Sewers, $1,500; Inspector of Sewer Connections, $1,600.

A Fight Between Thieves—One of them Shot.

Yesterday afternoon, John Murphy, No. 172 Forsyth-street, and John Wallace, No. 463 West Nineteenth-street, who are described by the police as thieves, met in front of the grocery-store at the corner of Greene and West Houston streets. A war of words ensued, which culminated in a fight between the disputants, and Murphy succeeded in overpowering Wallace and administered to him a severe castigation. Having beaten his antagonist, Murphy was walking away, when Wallace drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, one of which took effect in Murphy's back causing a severe wound. Wallace was thereupon arrested and locked up at the Prince-street Police Station. Murphy was taken to his home.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday in the City Treasury from various bureaus of collection, viz.:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$8,725 42
From assessments for street openings and improvements	16,799 85
From arrears of taxes and assessments and interest	4,619 10
Total	$30,144 37

Southern Aid Society—Distribution of Funds.

A meeting of the Southern Aid Society was held, yesterday, at No. 45 South-street, and appropriations were made for the relief of nearly thirty churches in the Southern States in need of assistance. The sums thus disbursed varied from $50 to $500, and amounted in all to over $3,000. Among the churches relieved is the Episcopal Church at White House, Va., in which George Washington was married. This building is said to be over 200 years old.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn—Sale of Assets.

A part of the assets of the Central Bank of Brooklyn was sold, yesterday, at auction, by order of Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, assignee. The assets consisted of stocks, judgments, and claims, most of which went for only nominal prices. Eleven $100 shares of stock of the Marine National Bank brought $160 each, but the others brought prices at about the rate of ten cents for stock, notes, &c., written on its face at $1,000.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at the Cooper Union building, Nathan C. Ely presiding. Various questions of interest to the farming community were discussed. Col. P. F. Dickinson presented a number of specimens of the trees being grown at Ellis, Kansas, and spoke of the prospects of the future forests upon the plains of our great West. For a full report of the proceedings, see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this date.

Narrow Escape of a Family from Suffocation.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 14.

John Conlan and his family narrowly escaped death from suffocation in their beds by inhaling coal-gas from a defective furnace in their house, in Cambridge, yesterday morning. Mrs. Conlan awoke between 5 and 6 o'clock, almost suffocated, and with great difficulty got out of bed, opened a window, and aroused the neighbors. These, entering the house, found Mr. Conlan, his mother, sixty years; his two sons, and three daughters, all unconscious in their beds. All efforts to awake them proving futile, Drs. Hooker and Latimer were sent for. Resorting to extreme treatment, two sons and a daughter were brought out of danger, but it was not until 11 o'clock that Mr. Conlan and his mother returned to consciousness, and not until 8 in the evening that the other two girls were pronounced out of danger. An investigation was made last evening, and it was discovered that the flue leading from the furnace to the chimney had become stopped up in such a manner as to force the gas through the furnace door, which had been left open. It was the opinion of the doctors that had the family been left an hour later in the tainted atmosphere they could not possibly have been saved.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

An Extraordinary Case in the Fourth Ward—A Gas Collector Attacked by a Doctor.

One of the most extraordinary cases of attempted murder which has occurred in this City for many years occurred in the Fourth Ward yesterday. For the past two years Dr. Edward M. Brown, one of the class known as "specialists," has occupied two rooms on the second floor of the house No. 251 William-street. Previous to that time Brown kept a similar office at No. 22 Mulberry-street. The house No. 251 William-street, is occupied by Mr. J. Merkowitz, a furrier, who sublets the rooms to Brown. The gas bills of the New-York Gas Company have, since Brown's taking the office, been usually collected by Mr. Sandford Murray, of No. 127 South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, a clerk in the employ of the company. Yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, Mr. Murray called at the house to collect a bill of $2 75 from Dr. Brown and one of $3 from Mr. Merkowitz. Brown is a man about five feet six inches in height, born in Connecticut, and is sixty-six years old. Murray is of strong build, standing six feet high, and is a native of this City. Merkowitz and Brown were conversing in the hall when Mr. Murray entered. He said: "Gentlemen, I have one of my little bills for each of you," as was his usual custom. Mr. Merkowitz said: "I will go up-stairs and get my money while you are collecting the doctor's bill." He went up-stairs, and Mr. Murray entered the doctor's office, followed by Brown. The front room, facing on William-street, is used as a drug and prescription room. Near the windows are the counter and prescription-desk, while rows of bottles are arranged on shelves around the walls. Directly facing the door is a desk covered with books and papers. About ten minutes after Mr. Merkowitz entered his room up-stairs, he heard a fearful racket below stairs as if some one were battering down a door, and Mrs. Merkowitz, who is ill, said "Go down, John, there is murder going on." Merkowitz went down stairs and found that the battering was caused by some one breaking open Brown's front office door, which was apparently locked. He asked what the matter was, and Murray, from the inside, replied in a smothered voice: "Help, Mr. Merkowitz, I am murdered." In the meantime a crowd had gathered in front of the door, and Officer Michael Harris, of the Fourth Precinct, coming up, entered the house with Merkowitz. They found the office door open, the two spring locks knocked off by Murray, who was standing near by with an uplifted hatchet in his hand, saying to Brown, "Don't come near me you cowardly murderer, or I will kill you." Brown was within two feet of Murray, and both men were bleeding from terrible wounds in the head. All over the floor were scattered bills ranging in denomination from $1 to $50, and amounting in the aggregate to over $500. Mr. Murray staggered toward the door, and Officer Harris, seeing him grow weak, took the hatchet from his hand and supported him to a chair. Mr. Murray said, "Officer, pick up that weapon lying there [pointing to a place on the floor]; that is what he struck me with." The officer picked it up. It was an extraordinary weapon. The hammer part of a hatchet, with a broad blade of a butcher knife sharpened at both edges fixed into the socket; and, in addition, a piece of heavy iron-ore tied on to it with linen bandages and strings. The handle of the weapon was marked "A. C. L." Assistance arriving, Mr. Murray and Brown were taken to the Oak-street Station-house and examined by Capt. Charles Ulman and Sergt. Jeremiah Brooks.

Mr. Murray made the following statement: I have usually collected the gas bills from Mr. Merkowitz and this man Brown. I never thought this man would attempt to murder me as he did to-day. When I came to the house Mr. Merkowitz said I will go up-stairs and get my money, and he did so. I entered Brown's office, and he locked the door behind me—locked both locks. I noticed it, but did not think much of it, as I supposed he did not want any one to come in while I was there. He gave me a $50 bill to change, and I sat down at the desk opposite the door to change it. I took out half of a newspaper in which I had five hundred and some odd dollars I had collected, and proceeded to write a receipt. He had often told me that he was going South, and while I was counting the change I said, as I had said on several previous occasions: "Well, Doctor, you have not gone South yet." From the sound of his voice in answering "No," I judged he was behind the prescription counter at the window. The next moment I felt myself struck twice on the head from behind, and, turning round, quickly saw this peculiar weapon (the one with the knife and the stone) fall from Brown's hand, as he stood behind me. Seeing me recover, he drew this hatchet (the one taken from Murray by Officer Harris) from under his coat, and raised it to strike me. I caught his arm, wrenched the hatchet from him, and struck him on the head. He fell, and I said, "If you move I will kill you." I then went to the door, and found both locks fast and the keys out. I battered at the locks, and broke them off with the hatchet just as the officer came. I am certain Brown wanted to murder me for the money I had with me, and I know there was no one in the place except him and me.

Capt. Ulman said to Brown: "Well, Sir, what have you to say for yourself?"

Brown replied: "A young man who wanted a private consultation came in just before Mr. Murray did, and not wishing to be seen, went behind the prescription counter. While Mr. Murray was at the desk the young man came behind him and hit him with this weapon, which I never saw before. I caught up the hatchet which was lying on the stove, and struck at the young man and knocked the weapon out of his hand. Mr. Murray caught me, took the hatchet from my hand, and struck me with it. The young man escaped by the door." Brown forgot to explain how the young man on escaping could lock the door behind him from the inside.

The ambulance was telegraphed for, and Dr. Joyce arriving took both persons to the Park Hospital. On examination by Resident Physician Fluhrer, Mr. Murray was found to have received two wounds, both of which caused slight fractures of the skull. One wound, the first inflicted, was on the tuberosity of the occipital bone. The other was an incised wound three quarters of an inch long over the mastoid process of the temporal bone. This wound severed the facial muscle, paralyzing the right side of the face, and removing all power of talk from the right side of the tongue. Brown was found to have received a fracture of the external table of the parietal bone.

Mr. Murray was placed in a carriage by Capt. Ulman, and driven to his home in Brooklyn.

Brown was locked up in the station-house on a charge of felonious assault and battery. He will be arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs to-day.

The Moran Wife Murder.

In compliance with the summons of Coroner Whitehill, a jury and about a dozen witnesses were in attendance at the Coroner's office, in the Brooklyn Court-house, yesterday afternoon, to commence proceedings in the case of Margaret Moran, who died on Friday night from the effects of maltreatment by her husband. The accused, Thomas Moran, was not present, not having been brought from Raymond-street Jail, where he is confined, and his counsel objected to the hearing of evidence in his absence. The inquest was therefore adjourned until 1 P. M. to-morrow. The funeral of the victim takes place to-day.

Digging Out of Jail With a Spoon and a Case-Knife.

From the Elmira Advertiser, April 14.

Sheriff George O'Hanlon was considerably alarmed yesterday morning. One of his workmen came to his door and stated that in the south wall of the yard there was a large hole and another one in the main building. The Sheriff was not long in making his appearance and an examination, with the impression that all his prisoners had flown. He soon satisfied himself that only one had disappeared, Toney Griffin, held to await the action of the Grand Jury for an assault committed some weeks since on James M. Marbacher, on Fifth-street. Griffin occupied the south-east corner cell in the lower corridor, and had for a companion Macauley, who is held charged with the murder of Patrick Flynn. The very simple implements with which the escape was effected were a common case-knife and the handle to an iron spoon. It was an easy matter to dig out, and was accomplished in about two hours. The brick is soft and yields, and the mortar is just like ashes, crumbling to the touch, and cutting as easily as the softest chalk. Griffin was in his cell as late as 11½ o'clock Saturday evening. His voice was heard calling to some of the other inmates. Macauley rendered him some assistance by placing back the bricks in the wall. None of the bricks were broken. Macauley states that he would not go, because he thought it would be better for him to remain where he was.

ROME.

The Future of the Nation's Unity—The King's Private Views and Public Action—The Pope's Position.

From a Special Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 25, 1873.

Americans visiting Rome come occasionally in contact there with one of their countrymen, who derives, from his position at the head of a great institution, and from the favor in which he is held at the Vatican, a prestige well supported by his personal eminence. This prelate was recently asked, by one who had a modest claim upon his consideration, what he thought of the permanence of Italian unity, and as his reply was based upon high authority and unquestionable information, it may be worth while to repeat the substance. He opened the conversation diplomatically by alluding to the fact that the American Minister himself was reported to have expressed his firm belief in the security of Italian unity, without guaranteeing in like manner that of the Savoy dynasty. Between these two questions, he said, there is a wide gulf. United Italy has been the dreams, the hope, and finally the ambition of many generations. The end has come, as so many of the great historical solutions of grave questions in this age, not by the hand of man, but by the direct interposition of the Most High—the chance of unbelievers. As great statesmen in the Union never anticipated the illustrious part a Lincoln was destined to play in the great drama of American history, so Europe never thought of the house of Savoy as the future Kings of Italy. Greatness was thrust upon the favored of heaven in both cases. Hence the very peculiar and almost insuperable difficulty arising from the fact that the dynasty is not essentially connected with the great event in Italian history. The Kingdom and the Church are utterly apart from the King and the Pope. The former, for himself and his family, is as humble, submissive child of the Church, and filled with due reverence for the head of the Church, and almost filial affection for Pius IX. personally. He suffers intensely in heart and mind under the political necessity which makes him the apparent adversary, the political enemy of a man whose character he esteems, and whose sanctity he has never doubted. He cannot bear, therefore, to come to Rome; he is restless and unhappy beyond expression when forced to occupy, even for a short time, the Quirinal, where he naturally feels himself to be an usurper. He would give his right hand, nay his life, if he could restore the Pope to a worthy position. But he is loyal to his country, and faithful to his oath. Italy has chosen him to be her King, and the people look to him for protection, for safety, and for peace. He cannot and will not for a moment swerve from the path of duty. For generations the house of Savoy has been famous for its stern loyalty, not less than four sovereigns having rather abdicated than forsaken the ancient device: "Ever faithful." The popular term by which he was known even before the iron crown was placed upon his head—the *Rè Galantuomo*—expresses this high sense of honor in a way which cannot be rendered by any corresponding term in another language.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

The position of the Pope is equally peculiar. Endowed with admirable goodness of heart, and an earnest desire to make all happy who are intrusted to his care, he acts under a precisely similar sense of duty. His own mind, and, perhaps even still more, the counsels of ill-advised friends, have impressed upon him the idea that he is chosen by God to be a martyr for the good of His church. Having once assumed this position, at a time when neither he nor his friends foresaw what was coming, he has since been compelled by the force of circumstances, and a sense of consistency, to continue it even against his better convictions. He is heartily tired of his mock captivity. No one knows better than he that even Popes are not excepted from the force of the old proverb, "out of sight, out of mind." The citizens of Rome, who at least hear of him often enough, and the people throughout Italy, begin to forget gradually his former power, his sacred character, even his very existence. He would gladly receive overtures, therefore, for a pacification, and knows perfectly well that no one would be more ready to meet them, and more delighted to grant all that was reasonable than Victor Emmanuel. Unfortunately, however, there stands between the two illustrious men, each of whom is a martyr in his way, the spectre of so-called political necessity. On the King's side, the ministers, who are the real masters of the land, and, for the time, at least, the genuine representatives of the Italian nation, demand the absolute suppression of any clerical influence in matters of State policy. They declare, simply and forcibly, that in a State like Italy there cannot be two ruling powers, and as this view impresses itself almost instinctively upon the mind of a shrewd people, they are cordially sustained by the whole nation. On the Pope's side, the Clerical Party maintains the same principle, and, not without a good show of reason, declares the occupation of Rome to be an usurpation and a high political outrage.

INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL ASPIRANTS.

The greatest misfortune of all, however, is the fact that political aspirants for power and fame play skillfully with the weapons furnished them by these contending views. The Pope, especially, is in bad hands. On one side he is influenced by unscrupulous members of the Church, who hope, with his return to power, to be restored to their former positions or to acquire new honors and greater wealth. On the other side a silent, but by no means insignificant, pressure is brought to bear upon him by still more unscrupulous demagogues, who indulge in visions of a republic, and foresee what rich spoils may fall to their share in the way of plunder or office should Italy once more be torn by civil war. It is one of the most curious features in this memorable imbroglio that just now the extreme Papali, as the enthusiastic adherents of the Pope are still commonly called, and the Republicans are united by an unholy league. Both desire the Pope to leave Rome, but for very different purposes. The Clericals think that the abandonment of the Eternal City by the head of Christendom will be sure to send such a thrill through the whole Christian world as will bring about a powerful reaction in behalf of the Vicar of Christ upon earth. The Garibaldians hope that when Pius has left they will have an easy task in overthrowing the existing Government, aided as they will be by the fierce hatred and deep detestation of all the pious people, who will see in this expulsion of the Holy Father the last supreme outrage perpetrated by the house of Savoy. Garibaldi is reported to hold himself in readiness to head any movement which may be undertaken to change Italy into a republic. His adherents are greatly encouraged by the success of M. Thiers in France, by the abdication of Amadeus of Spain, and the prophetic words of President Grant in his last Message to Congress. The bond between these two ill-matched parties, the Ultra-conservative Clericals and the Radical Republicans consists in the common hope of the momentary success of a Garibaldian revolution. The consequences of such an uprising, however, are very differently judged by the strange allies of the moment. While the Republicans, perhaps over confidently, hope to overthrow the reigning dynasty for the purpose of establishing free institutions, the Clericals expect that the attempt even of establishing a republic in Italy will immediately produce armed intervention on the part of all-powerful Germany, of Austria, and perhaps also of Russia.

THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

They seem to be sure that the house of Savoy has by this time proved its utter inability to rule over a great kingdom like Itatly. The difficulties which induced the first Victor Emmanuel and Charles Albert to abdicate were trifling in comparison with those which beset the actual Government, threatened as it is with financial bankruptcy and increasing unpopularity. The signal failure of the Prince of Savoy to govern Spain has served to strengthen this impression. It is well known that the King, however honest and honorable he may personally be, is politically a cipher, and possesses but the one valuable talent of judging, like the German Emperor, almost instinctively who is best able to perform his functions and to serve his interests. Personally ill-favored and of almost repulsive appearance, he neither possesses nor simulates popular manners, and his domestic relations are, unfortunately, such as to preclude the possibility of holding a brilliant court, and winning favor with the people by gorgeous festivities. His son and heir is most sadly like him in almost every respect; he avoids public displays, shocks the feelings of the great nobles by haughty reserve or indolent seclusion, and disdains to win popular favor by the means so familiar—and so easy—to royal heirs. The whole burden of representation rests upon the Princess Margaret, who deserves the highest credit for the rare tact and unselfish devotion with which she tries to perform the task. Aided by lovely features and a graceful figure, she neglects no means to win the favor of the people, now playing her part at the carnival with admirable sagacity, and now placing herself at the head of every effort to increase the resources and to aid in relieving the wants of the poorer classes. There is no public school and no charity in which she does not take a warm interest, and, like the late Empress of France, whom she resembles in many respects, she is ever the first to initiate measures for the relief of sufferers. But, after all, she can be but a poor support upon which to rest the popularity and the influence of a great royal house; ere long she will have to marry, and then the house of Savoy will be bereaved of the only member who understands how to play the part of a gracious sovereign. The great monarchs of Eastern Europe, it is surmised, will readily agree that a house so unfortunately constituted is not likely successfully to cope with the increasing difficulties that threaten to beset poor Italy. At the same time they will have seen more and more clearly that it is a simple impossibility to continue two sovereigns in the same city—and hence a change in the political form of Italy will have to be made. That such a change is to redound in favor of the Pope, the Clericals do not doubt for a moment; they even go so far as to count, in the case of a plébiscitum, upon a majority of votes in favor of their holy chief, basing their expectation upon the fact that at recent municipal elections in Rome, after deducting the votes of Government officials, their own party received a clear though moderate majority. If such was the case at the seat of Government, and under the influence of the strong pressure which it brought to bear upon the voters, what will be, they say, the case in the provinces at a general election?

THE POPE'S GROUND.

Hence they use every available means to induce the Pope to leave Rome, and to seek refuge in Corfu. France has actually, though of course not in diplomatic form, declined to guarantee to Pius IX. any special rights, or even exceptional measures of protection, in case of a return to Avignon or a move to Paw. Although great things are expected for the restoration of true Catholicism in France if the Pope should once more take up his residence there, and although the Royalist Party have held out strong inducements to him to do so—counting, of course, upon a return of good services in case the Bourbons or the Orleans should be restored—that country does not at present seem to offer a safe asylum to a fugitive pope. Pius IX. himself is altogether unwilling to leave Rome. He expects, should he leave Rome, to meet, like St. Paul, the Savior on his way, and to have to ask once more: *Domine quo vades?* He is so firmly convinced that he has been chosen to suffer martyrdom in the Eternal City, that nothing but the very strongest pressure from his false friends is likely to induce him to forsake his post of duty. It is far more likely that the Gordian knot may be cut by his being summoned to his eternal rest; although perfectly hale and hearty, and apparently able to count upon many years of life, yet his temper is so passionate and his whole nature is at times so deeply excited, that even his warmest friends fear he may at any day be carried off suddenly in consequence of a sudden outburst of indignation or of great and fatal excitement. At all events this seems to be the impression of the great Powers of Europe, every one of whom—including even Germany—is now ably represented in Rome, and fully prepared to make its influence felt at the coming election.

"In this Land of Liberty."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

For a moment let us consider the case of Lucette Armstrong. She was arrested and brought to the Police Head-quarters on the 27th March, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The Chief commenced examining her, and the first complaint she made was, "I feel badly because I did not see my mother before I went away." She had been arrested at her daily labor, where she received $3 per week, working hard day and night, having forty shirts at home when arrested, and assisted there by her mother also. Where she worked a reporter asked "Was she an industrious girl?" "I should say she was," was the answer. "I considered her one of our best hands; I used to often feel sorry for her; I've known her to come here with only a piece or two of dry bread for dinner; she always seemed to think so much of her father and mother, and worked hard to support them."

Upon Lucette Armstrong hung the support of father, mother, and two little children, and she living on crusts of bread to sustain them.

She was compelled to go with the officers of justice, and what next? Let Chief Campbell speak. "At this time it was about 1 o'clock, and she said she wished I would let her alone, and ask no more questions that night, in fact, she wanted me to 'give her a rest' until the morning. Of course I conceded, and she was sent up to the janitor's room, and an officer was placed on guard." The next morning the statement is that from 9¼ until noon District-Attorney Britton was with her at Police Head-quarters, questioning her.

The Coroner's inquest takes place. Brought before it, she is interrogated by Coroner and jury, and, from the evidence, she knew no more about the murder than jurymen or Coroner. Then, "in this land of liberty," she is remanded to prison awaiting for something to turn up to relieve the distressed police detectives from their terrible dilemma.

Some noble-hearted citizens of New-York sent a lawyer to get redress for the helpless witness. A writ of habeas corpus was procured, and argued before Judge Tappan. Attorney Britton there stated that "this person (Lucette Armstrong,) has been committed by Coroner Whitehill pending the proceedings before him in which she is a witness. * * * She is confined in the witness-room in the jail, and is only deprived of her liberty." He said further, he believed she had been promised to visit her family, and that the promise had not been kept. This was not fair, of course, and he thought the promise should have been kept when made. What a shameful fact is this to inform the Judge of, that the authorities had lied to her, perhaps to secure aims of their own.

Judge Tappan's decision was "let the defendant be discharged on her own recognizance and one surety of $1,000."

Thus this poor workingwoman, with such a devoted record of her love for her family, must furnish a bondsman for $1,000 or remain in jail until such time as the Coroner deems it needful to finish the inquest.

Still again, must the witness be made to suffer gross indignity? A woman is procured by the authorities to see whether any more evidence could be extracted, but the imbecile Police Department found no further evidence by this characteristic scheme; the female detective only found her story to correspond with that before the honorable Commissioners, their Chief, the District-Attorney, and the Coroner's inquest.

Is it possible that acts like these can be permitted? Can a witness be goaded and put to the rack in body and mind, questioned six hours, till past midnight, then three hours the next morning, anticipating, as it were, a Coroner's inquest? Then incarcerated in prison during the pleasure of who? Can anyone tell?

Pray call not this a land of liberty if such things can be; rather call it a despotism of a most terrible description—a despotism of a mob of despicable officials. Why will men worthy the name of freemen permit such things to be? The poor and needy require all our sympathy, all our charity. If witnesses are to be treated as in this deplorable case, will not our coroners have occasion to search for witnesses and find them not?

S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SIXTH GREAT ORIENTAL MONARCHY; OR, THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ANTIQUITIES OF PARTHIA. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, 1873.

Every one has heard of Parthia, the great Eastern Empire that successfully resisted the power of Rome, but of whose origin and final destruction little has been written. Beyond a confused impression that Parthia was in some way a second Persia, most persons have no definitive idea of the nation that Mr. Rawlinson rightly classes as the sixth of the great Oriental monarchies. His history of Parthia, hence, occupies a field that has hitherto been strangely neglected. He gives us in this volume the results of the most careful investigation, presented in the most admirable style. Hereafter there is no excuse either for ignorance of Parthia or for underestimating her greatness. Neither can she be in any way confounded with either the Eastern or the late Persian Empire. The Parthians are held by Mr. Rawlinson to have been originally a nomadic Turanian tribe, akin, in all probability, to the Turcoman, who, later, followed their example in conquering and ruling the weaker tribes of Asia Minor. The Parthians, like the Turks, encamped in Parthia, and seem never to have mingled with the conquered races. With great natural abilities for warfare and government, they easily imposed their yoke upon the Western Asiatics, and welded them into a nation capable of setting Rome at defiance. Ultimately, weakened by luxury, they lost their power, and utterly melted away from among their bondsmen. The rise and fall of Parthia forms a most interesting study, and Mr. Rawlinson has illustrated it with descriptions of the architectural and other monuments that yet remain of the sixth Oriental monarchy. His history will long remain a standard work, and is one of the most important historical works of the century.

COTTAGE RESIDENCES. By A. J. DOWNING. New edition, revised and improved. Edited by GEORGE E. HARNEY. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1873.

The art of rural architecture and landscape gardening has made great progress since the original publication of Mr. Downing's book. But his book, under the skillful editorial care of Mr. Harney, has in a great measure kept pace with this progress. In the new edition there are numerous plans of cottages which are models of beauty and—what is of equal importance—economy. There is also a variety of admirable designs for laying out and ornamenting grounds and gardens, and lists of trees and flowers adapted for different climates and localities. It is true that some of the designs for cottages are ludicrously ugly; but no one is required to use them, and there is enough in the book that is thoroughly good and useful to compensate for whatever faults it may possess.

COFFEE, ITS HISTORY, CULTIVATION, AND USES. By ROBERT HEWITT, Jr. Illustrated. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

Whatever is worth knowing in regard to coffee and its uses can be found in Mr. Hewitt's volume, and it is to be hoped that it will be read by every housekeeper in the land, so that the reproach of boiled coffee, whether the berry comes from Mocha or Jamaica, may be taken away from our country. It is one of the most puzzling facts to those who believe in the steady improvement of the human mind, that most Americans are as much in the dark as to coffee as their ancestors were 100 years ago. The sight and smell of the coffee served at American hotels might well make angels weep, and would doubtless impel them to more vigorous action if they were compelled to taste it. Were Mr. Hewitt's volume to be generally read, there would be a great reform, not only in the selection of coffee, but in the manner of preparing it. The chapter upon the Europeans' Café, is a very full description of an "institution" utterly unknown, but very desirable, on this side of the Atlantic.

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL JOSEPH MAY. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1873.

Mr. May was one of the earliest friends of American emancipation. A man of singular uprightness of character, of unusual kindness and gentleness of demeanor, and of unflinching courage, he will rank hereafter among the noblest of the men who prepared the way for emancipation of the slave. Such a life as his, aside from his public advocacy of emancipation, furnishes an excellent lesson to young men, and it was chiefly for that purpose that this memoir was prepared. It consists in part of Mr. May's autobiography, to which are added sketches of his public and private life, collected from various sources and edited by Mr. Thomas J. Mumford. Mr. May's autobiography displays the modesty and worth of the writer, and the remaining chapters furnish a broad picture of his later years. The book is one of more than ordinary interest and importance, and will be gladly received by Mr. May's countless friends and admirers.

Literary Notes.

Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. have issued a new edition of Henry Ward Beecher's *Star Papers*, to which are added several articles written since the publication of the original edition. The wit and wisdom of these papers are too well known to call for comment. —The same house publishes *Mother's Talks with Young Housekeepers*, by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who talks in a very sensible and plain way upon subjects of interest to every mother and housekeeper. —*The Foreign Missionary; His Field and His Work*, by Rev. M. J. Knowlton, D. D., is a discussion of the subject of foreign missions by a veteran missionary to China. The author sets forth the nature of missionary work, the sort of men who are fitted to engage in it, and the duty of pastors and churches in relation to the work. The volume is published by the Bible and Publication Society of Philadelphia. —Rev. Dawson Burns has written, and the National Temperance Society published, a volume entitled *The Basis of the Temperance Reform*, which advocates total abstinence with more moderation of language than is usually found in books of its class. —*The Laws of The Kingdom* is an exposition of the Ten Commandments, by J. Oswald Dykes. Robert Carter & Brothers are the publishers. —*Expression: Its Anatomy and Physiology*, by Sir Chas. Bell, is a new edition of an old and popular work. Mr. Samuel R. Wells, the publisher, has incumbered it with unnecessary notes from his own remarkable pen. —Nelson & Phillips, of this City, publish, among their "Normal Outline Series," the *Outline of Bible History*, by John F. Hurst. —*Woman's Wrong*, by Mrs. Elloart, is an unreasonably weak novel, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. —*As She Would Have It*, by "Alex," (J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) is what its author imagines to be an argument in favor of female suffrage. From intrinsic evidence we may decide that "Alex." is a woman. —"Pearl Rivers" is a lady whose rhymes frequently appear in Southern newspapers. A volume of these *Lyrics* has recently been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and they should be treated with the forbearance due to what is pretty and weak. —D. Van Nostrand publishes *Pay-day at Bable, and Odes*, by Robert Burton Rodney, United States Navy. This is not Mr. Rodney's first appearance as a poet. He has committed the same offense before, and hence deserves no leniency. This book may hasten the day when an "habitual rhymers' act" is passed, and such as he will receive their proper punishment. —*Morag*, a tale of the Highlands, is published by Robert Carter & Brothers, and is a cleverly written story, of a religious character. —Mr. P. B. Shillaber, with the assistance of Lee & Shepard, has launched a new volume of ostensibly humorous sketches, entitled *Partingtonian Patchwork*. —Macmillan & Co. published a new edition of Henry Brooke's once famous *Fool of Quality*. Of what was Mr. Brooke guilty, that his book should be burdened with a preface by Charles Kingsley? —*Lakeville*, by Mary Healy, (D. Appleton & Co.,) is a well-constructed novel, wholesome in its tone, and written with considerable power. —*Galama, or the Beggars*, by J. B. de Liefde, is an historical novel, the scene of which is laid in the Dutch Republic during its early struggle. It is both brilliant and forcible, and is a welcome addition to Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s "Library of Choice Fiction." —*Home, or the Unlost Paradise*, by Ray Palmer, is a volume of graceful and musical verse, embalming healthful and useful thoughts. It is published in elegant style by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. —An excellent metrical translation of the *Electra* of Sophocles, by J. G. Brenckle, is published by John Campbell & Son, of Philadelphia. —The singular fondness of Southern ladies for writing utterly worthless novels is again illustrated by Miss Maria Jourdan Westmoreland, whose *Clifford Troup* is published by G. W. Carleton & Co. —The *Bonaparte-Patterson Marriage* is a collection of vulgar gossip and private letters arranged by W. T. R. Saffell, and published for the proprietor, Mr. Saffell parades as an advertisement the fact that the family of Mrs. Patterson protested against the publication of his very objectionable book.

TURF NOTES.

Budd Doble has arrived home from California with his stable of trotters, having failed to make a match between Rosalind and Occident. Previous to his departure from California, Doble was the recipient of a complimentary dinner, and presented with a fine gold match-box, inlaid with quartz, and a beautiful set of cameo sleeve-buttons and shirt-studs.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association is to be made a stock concern. It has heretofore been controlled by the directors, some fourteen in number, who own the grounds and admit members by paying yearly dues. It is now proposed to issue 4,000 shares of stock, at $100 per share. The proposition has been received with much favor by the Brooklynites, and when the stock is more widely distributed, greater interest will be taken in the affairs of the association.

Count de Pourtales Gorgier has written a letter to the *Spirit of the Times*, in which he says that he lately received the communication from France that in September of the present year, two purses, of $1,000 each, will be given, in Paris, to trotters of all nations. He further says, "that in compliance with the request of the French Trotting Society, I hasten to let you know the fact. We would be very glad if some Americans would send some of their young stallions to compete with ours. I may add that any stallion, fast and well-formed, will have the chance, if sold, to fetch a fair price, should he be bought by the Government, or even by some gentleman, for breeding purposes." Here is a chance for our breeders to open a good market for our grand trotting stock, and it would be, by all means, advisable to send a few representative trotting stallions across the water to represent America in the international trotting stakes.

Aureola has broken down in training, and will be sent to the harem. She was a racer of extraordinary merit, but after her great two-mile-heat race at Lexington last year she complained in her ankle. The disease then developed has culminated in rendering her unfit for the active scenes of the turf, which is to be regretted. Great interest was manifested in the probable result of the contest between Aureola and Nellie Gray at the coming Spring meeting at Lexington, but the expectations of the turfmen will not be realized.

Lampi, by Lightning, out of Sallie, by imp. Sovereign, recently injured himself by rearing and falling. He has been consequently turned out, and will not be trained for the Spring campaign. Lampi is a promising horse, and as his injury is not of a serious nature, he will probably come out all right for the Fall meetings.

The pride of McGrathiana, Tom Bowling, met with an accident last week which nearly crippled him, and Prince McGrath was overcome with sorrowful emotion. The colt, however, has recovered, and is taking his work regularly.

The Fleetwood track is being newly graded, and will soon be in first-class order for the horses. The initial trot of the season will take place this week.

W. R. Babcock's stable is now at Long Branch. The old campaigner, Helmbold, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, by Wagner, is at the head of Mr. Babcock's string, and is doing well. He is entered in the Monmouth Cup, and he will be a troublesome customer for Monarchist, Tubman, Susan Ann, and the rest. The other members of "Bab's" stable are Conductor, Ethel Sprague, Hattie O'Neil, and Ransom.

Col. McDaniel has removed his horses from Princeton to Saratoga, where they will be prepared for the coming campaign. Harry Bassett is, of course, the king of the stable. Then there is Joe Daniels, Tubman, Constant, Hubbard, Sue Ryder, Katy Pease, Springbok, Cross-the-Sea, Cora Linn, b. f. by Blackbird, br. f. by Leamington, ch. f. by Kentucky out of Zaidee by Balshazzar, Mary Buckley by Leamington out of Lady Duke by Lexington, making the most formidable stable in the country, and the confederacy expect to win the lion's share of the money this season, as heretofore.

John Hyland the steeple-chase rider and trainer of Canada, has his stable at Saratoga. He is training the horses belonging to Mr. E. Sherwood, of Ottawa. Carleton, (formerly Logan Bruce,) by Lee Paul, dam by Joe Stover, is at the head of this stable.

O. A. Hickok has decided to remain in California until Midsummer. He is now stationed at Oakland Park, and his string of trotters consists of Elmo and a young colt, also the pacer Dan Voorhees.

The thoroughbred horse Dallas, by Wagner out of Fannie King, by imported Glencoe, is to be sold at auction at Morrisania on Thursday.

The Zabesville Driving Park Association will hold a three days' meeting on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of June. There will be both running and trotting, the former under the rules of the American Jockey Club, and the latter under those of the National Association. The stakes are to close on May 1, and the purses June 1.

Bazaine, four years old, by Asteroid, out of Laura White, by imp. Glencoe, has been sold to A. H. Coleman, of Canada, and will be a stable companion of Ramadan, recently purchased by the same party.

It is currently reported that the Buffalo Association will not give its intended meeting in May next owing to the action of the Buffalo authorities.

Glencliffe, the old brood mare, by imp. Glencoe, out of Isola, by Bertrand, died on the 1st inst. at Woodburn Stud Farm. She was twenty-one years old.

Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds has sold the chestnut horse Harvey Villain, by Asteroid, out of Ducatoon, by Wagner. He will be trained for the Fall races in the South.

Mr. George F. Stevens, late of Minnesota, but now of New-York, has purchased the stallion Hambletonian Prince for his new stud farm, in the central part of the State.

Proposed Abolition of Gloves.

The London *Globe* says: It seems curious for a Frenchman to propose the abolition of gloves. And yet *Le Sport*, which is supposed to be the barometer of the ever-varying caprices of fashion in France, gravely declares that kids must be done away with even on State occasions. The eighteenth century despised them, therefore there is a precedent for the present. Since 1789 gloves became more and more the fashion, and the reason is sufficiently obvious. But the greater their convenience in a mixed society, such as that of France at the present day, the more superfluous they are where there is little disparity of rank. When you know your man there is no objection to shake hands with him, even without a glove on, but it would be the height of inconvenience to have to wash your hands after every shake from a person with whom you were not on intimate terms, as was the habit of Nestor Roqueplan. Besides, as a small hand, like a small foot, is generally the sign of aristocratic descent, why should it be concealed within a vulgar integument, where the fingers of the Faubourg are on equal terms with the horny ones of Belleville and Montmartre. If the absence of gloves was to be the sign of high breeding, surely some unpleasant mistakes would be likely to occur, for it is much easier to dispense with than to buy them. Gloves have always played an important part in human affairs. They, and stockings, were the favorite mediums by which poison was conveyed by the Borgias, the Medicis, and the Brinvilliers. It was said (with what truth we do not pretend to know) that it was only through the hands and feet that poison could be instilled. They have also played their part in politics. At the time of the death of Charles X., certain deputies who were ready to trim at a moment's notice used to appear at the opera in Paris with a yellow glove on one hand, and a black one on the other. The black glove represented the Legitimist Party, the yellow that of Louis Philippe. And from the days of Romeo to the last ball that took place in Belgravia, the glove has been a favorite token with lovers. Many an aspirant has rushed happy out of the cloak-room, where he has been pitilessly snubbed by an awful dowager, because he has secured one of those gloves which he has been squeezing all the evening on the fair hand of his beloved, till the unmendable rent has borne testimony to the vigor of his affection. In short, putting sentimentalism aside, it would be difficult to do without gloves even on the score of cleanliness, but perish all the gloves in the world rather than that the mittens of our grandmothers should again come into vogue.

General Results of the Michigan Election.

From the Lansing Republican, April 10.

A very light vote was polled for Supreme Judge and Regents of the University, last Monday, while the charter and township elections are much "mixed." Full returns will not be received under ten days, and the total footing will probably show less than two-thirds of the usual vote cast. Judge Christiancy is re-elected without opposition, and the Republican candidates for Regents will receive majorities ranging from 30,000 to 40,000. In the cities the result is quite as favorable to the Republican ticket as usual. In most of the cities a portion of both tickets was chosen. From the returns already received we are inclined to think the general result will give three-fourths of the Supervisors of the State to the Republicans.

LOWERING LIFE-BOATS.

It is a very distressing accompaniment of the great majority of accidents by water that so many lives are lost which need not have been lost, an excess of misery which might have been avoided by human care and foresight. Accidents will happen and ships will be wrecked, when no human skill or prescience would seem able to avert the blow, but even at the worst, hoping against hope, the heart does not despair, and still clings to the thought that there is a straw still to clutch, a last citadel wherein to fight the king of terrors, though the outer defenses be breached and battered into oblivion. What confidence is there in the life-boats! Elaborately improved by decades of careful study and exhaustive experiment, fortified by a record of noble service, apparently fitted with every appliance which could render the saving of life a certainty, with air-chambers, cork cushions, buoys, and life-lines, self-righting arrangements, and so forth, ostentatiously supplied with water and provisions, axes, oars, and sails, they—inanimate monuments of scientific ability—are well worthy of the popular faith in them. And how very sad it is to find, so often, that all this care has been thrown away, and the splendid boats, so liberally provided with everything needed, when ship and cargo are gone, to save the breathing remnant of the freight, are but a broken reed.

Neutralized by a vicious nautical conservatism, the life-boats are too often a delusion and a snare. They are not usually wanted, except on a pressing emergency, and for that pressing emergency, when moments are precious, they are very generally carefully unfitted. It is a self-evident proposition that the boats should be kept ready. In fact, they are of very little use if they are not. Experience teaches that it is to the last degree hazardous to trust to the chapter of accidents to be able to clear them away with sufficient promptitude when the time comes to use them. The occasion rarely allows much immediate preparation. Time is everything. Coolness and judgment are absolutely necessary. Time is usually of the shortest, and the coolest and most experienced are beset by hindering and confusing elements. The craven and the incompetent show up in their true colors in the supreme trial; passengers get in the way, darkness and the raging sea mar the labor, and the erring ax, hastily aimed at some entangling fastening, strikes, and severs, perhaps, one of the falls, and precipitates the boat end-foremost into the sea, where there's an end of it. It may be well to consider, in view of possible disaster, how life-boats are usually carried, and what comes of it—tantalizing, heart-breaking failure; and the way they should be carried, and what would come of that—safety, limited only by the effects of exposure. Of course no boat ever built or portable enough to find a place on shipboard could guarantee life against the freezing cold of Winter voyages in the temperate zones, or the brain-scorching heat of the tropics. Some of the boats are usually stowed away on chocks inboard, on the booms, lashed and frapped, and generally secured in a way that in smooth weather would take all hands some minutes to clear away. They are by no means unfrequently filled with various odds and ends, "shakings," and litter of all descriptions, a very nautical waste-basket of rubbish, or overturned and turned into pig-sties and sheep-pens.

These may be at once dismissed from all calculations of usefulness. When they can be used, it may be surmised that it might have been as well to stick to the ship. Other boats are hung on davits, which would be right enough, but the davits are turned inboard, and the boats rest on chocks, while they are slung in the old-fashioned style, by their ends, with two falls, and lashed and strapped most securely—by far too securely when they are wanted. In smooth water and fair weather, with well-drilled crews, it is pretty to see with what charming regularity these boats can be launched, end first, the davits swung round, each party lowering away at the word of command with military precision. But this cannot be done, or at least it is not done, in time of danger. Men "lose their heads;" the rough weather, darkness, perhaps the added horrors of fire impelling them to the more haste which is less speed; mistaken orders, or slack discipline, which is more prevalent than it should be, and about which a word will be said anon, with the crazed efforts of the passengers, ignorant and unrestrained, combine to frustrate the best-intended plans. The boat invariably comes to grief. Any one of the misadventures which are bound to occur in profusion are enough to cause this; the cutting adrift consumes time, the davits will jam, the tackles will choke instead of running freely, or one will give way; and the consequence is that the boat dangles about for a moment like a half-hanged murderer, and is smashed into flinders, or is capsized alongside. If two or three boats chance to be lowered successfully, they are overcrowded, and the sufferings of the survivors are intensified, and their risk of being drowned, after all, very great.

It is needless to go over the long catalogue of disaster to multiply instances. There have been, unhappily, enough of quite recent date to refer to. At the burning of the Bienville, but four of the boats got away from the flaming wreck; one of those had capsized and righted again; all were more or less injured, terribly overcrowded, and one was never heard of again—and that was comparatively a favorable wreck. At the terrible sinking of the Northfleet, the rush of panic-stricken wretches overbore the small crew—picked up in the usual way by the heroic Knowles—and hundreds were drowned who could have been saved had the boats been, as they might have been if properly fitted, launched like a flash, each with the boat-keeper and out of reach of the maniacs, who committed murder and suicide at once. At the Metis disaster the boats were next to useless, and the mass of survivors were saved by the accidental and partially assisted disruption of the rotten deck, which chanced to float when the hull went down. At the loss of the Atlantic, which has just thrilled the world, one boat was got out, and, of course, was stove in. Now, there is a way by which life-boats can be lowered safely. And here it would be well to remark that no better contrivance, if uninjured, has yet been invented than life-boats. Rafts are well enough in default of better things, and there would be no objection to having floats, cork mattresses, &c., in abundance on vessels carrying passengers; but the best of rafts are not as good as good boats, and are always more or less unwieldy and unmanageable, besides being much heavier, and they could not, if of any size, be carried on the bulwarks.

One way, an infallible way, to lower life-boats safely, is to use Clifford's boat-lowering apparatus. The system was invented by Lieut. Clifford, of the British Royal Navy, and was first brought to the attention of the British Government in 1857. After long delay, and the usual discouragements familiar to inventors, his plan was tried thoroughly in 1859, was pronounced a grand success, indorsed by the most experienced officers, and altogether was welcomed with a most unusual degree of enthusiasm. A commission, of which Capt. Hewlett, C. B., of the gunnery ship Excellent, and Superintendent of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, was President, decided in its favor, as against a patent clip-hook devised by Capt. Moorsom, already professionally known as the inventor of the Moorsom diaphragm shell and sundry fuses, and who had thereby a considerable "pull" over his less distinguished competitor. Clifford received $10,000 for the invention, thrown open to the world by the Government, and was promoted to the rank of commander in the navy, equal to a majority in the army, and a lieutenant-coloneley after five years' service. A Russian squadron, under Admiral Popoff, of Black Sea fame, was at this time lying at Spithead, and that officer was so enraptured with the Clifford arrangement that his barge on board his flag-ship, the splendid American built frigate, Ilia Mourometz, was fitted with the apparatus, especially constructed at Her Majesty's dock-yard. The system is extremely simple; one fall is rove through two triple single-sheaved (in a plane) blocks—one at each end of the boat, and fastened to a cleat in the boat itself. One man can lower a boat, on an even keel, without peradventure, and when it touches the water it floats off clear, checked only by the painter, allowing the crew to slide down, if not already in it, with absolute immunity from all danger of capsizing or being stove in.

The plan was ordered to be tried experimentally in the navy, and in the heaviest weather during the succeeding Winter, while the Channel fleet cruised in the Channel, the boats were out to test the plan, and it was so evident to every one that its superiority was unquestionable that it was made obligatory in the navy. The Russian navy followed suit. So did the French. The Great Eastern was equipped with the new apparatus, and there seemed a furore for a while in its favor. But it has apparently died out. It was found inconvenient, with the double arrangement of the ordinary tackle, to hoist, and when davits are rigged inboards, (where they ought never to be,) consumes more time than the old-fashioned way, in getting the boats out and also in hoisting up, necessitating the reeving of the patent fall each time. Besides, the double allowance of rope is somewhat clumsy in appearance, and ceased to commend itself to the tasteful mariner who indulges in flemished ends to running rigging, nickel-plated rails, and "gingerbread" generally. But it will save life; the old plan often fails. Which should be used?

It is a lamentable fact that not a single American or British line of what may be termed ocean steamers, except the Peninsular and Oriental line to India, China, and Australia, and the West Indian line, now carry the Clifford apparatus. It would be well for them if they did. All the smaller lines that ply in the various channels and seas immediately about Great Britain, and between various points in her various dependencies, invariably carry it. They know its value. The Persia, of the British Indian line, plying round the coasts from Bombay to Calcutta, and Rangoon was lost last year, and every boat was lowered safely and landed successfully, though much overcrowded. A good many lives were lost, the Captain's among them, but they were chiefly lost before the boats were filled, swept off the decks, or knocked to pieces by swinging booms and blocks. The only trouble was, the steamer was crowded with pilgrims, and the boats, though numerous, were hardly sufficient for such unusual crowds.

But there is another grave branch of the subject that demands serious consideration. No system can be safe without discipline. Refractory crews, or men unable to cope with the superiority of numbers of terror-stricken and enraged passengers, are worse than useless. It is the commonest of complaints that seamen offering now-a-days are a "hard lot;" that they shift about from one ship to another, like Arabs; that they learn nothing, don't want to learn, and don't stay long enough to learn if they would. Hands are shipped now across the Atlantic, which, as it touches nearest home, may be as well to confine the argument to, for the round trip, from Liverpool to New-York and return, and in the Summer, wages being higher on the lakes, these gentry commonly desert when they get here and go to the lakes. There are ships and commanders, sober, long-tried, reliable, gallant officers, who gather and surround themselves with faithful crews, who stick by them for years, who prefer the steady wages, Winter and Summer, good quarters, and the appreciation of their superiors to the vagabondizing which pleases the scalawags who are always changing about. There is law enough to punish deserters for the breach of contract, but it is impossible to catch them. They're not worth the trouble or expense, and the operation would be like hunting for a needle in a hay-stack. There is only one way to avoid this. The public, which is interested in the saving of human life, or the avoidance of its being unnecessarily sacrificed, should discountenance deserters, arrest them when found, and hand them up, to be dealt with as they deserve. There should be some arrangement to enlist men for a term, as in navies. It would cost money, a good deal of it, but the companies of ship-owners who would benefit most by it are amply rich enough to adopt the system, and would find themselves repaid by the increased travel and the popular confidence and approval. Discipline would become universal instead of exceptional, boat-drill, fire-drill would be realities, not impracticable printed regulations, and when accidents happen their efforts will be lessened, and the sickening, harrowing details of disaster destroying hecatombs of victims will be spared. Each boat's crew would be at its station, lower the boat and pass in the already detailed quota of passengers, without the confusion where all are confounded. The little leaven of steady men would calm the wildest and most inexperienced. The boats could leave safely, and life be saved, however it might fare with ship and cargo.

Something of this undoubtedly will be done. A great misfortune stirs people up to apply neglected remedies, and it is but reasonable to suppose that for a long time to come the greatest caution will be observed by navigators. It is of vital importance to the confederated carriers of the vast annual complement of nations which traverse the Atlantic that confidence should be re-established by any and every effort on their part. The panic is widespread. It has afflicted the innocent as well as guilty, the old and steady as well as the young and reckless. But it must wear away—the sooner the better. Business must not be neglected. Families will not brook eternal separation, and people will, for their own convenience, begin to recognize the fact that one swallow does not make a Summer; that railroads are daily journeyed over, although they kill more in a year than ships do in ten years; that banks still flourish, though some banks break. But the public will demand a recognition of their rights, more consideration for their safety than has been thought by some to be necessary, and warily judging, like prudent investors, will not risk themselves in travel, unless assured that those they trust are fully deserving of the rewards accruing from the faithful discharge of their great responsibility. There is a harvest to be reaped by somebody, and the adoption of the Clifford boat-lowering aparatus, or a better one, if it can be invented, is one way of deserving the harvest. An effort to get, keep, and train good men is another. Money will do it, and it will pay.

AN ACTRESSES' BALL.

The Representative Ladies of the Parisian Stage Amidst Their Audience.

Correspondence (March 31) of the London Daily Telegraph.

Last night the pyramids, which in letters of fire, invite the inhabitants of Paris to attend the *bals masqués* at the Opera, reminded the *flaneurs* of the boulevards that the Actresses' Ball was about to take place. It was a case of real charity. According to the rose-colored tickets, the "bal annuel de bienfaisance" is given "au profit de l'Association de Secours Mutuels des Artistes Dramatiques, reconnue comme établissement d'utilité publique!" Who can resist such an appeal when it is supported by the attractive promise that the prettiest actresses in Paris are to be seen off the stage? Besides, the night was too hot for sleep. As I walked along the still well-filled boulevards on my way to the Opera, at 1½ in the morning, in evening dress, an overcoat was an impossibility. The ball was late, of course, to allow time for the actresses to finish their evening's work before disporting on the light fantastic toe. When I entered the house the fun was at its height. The *salle* was arranged after the fashion with which the masked balls have made all Englishmen familiar, the pit being boarded over and the orchestra raised at the back of the stage. It was only in the approaches to the dancing floor that any change was perceptible. The inevitable Isabelle, laden with bouquets, was at the entrance door, and the spacious corridors were freshened by huge masses of foliage. The *foyer*, too, was made to look like a *salon* by the help of large divans and clumps of plants and flowers, disposed to good artistic effect. The floor of the theatre was darkened by a hideous preponderance of black coats, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a very small space could be left clear for terpsichorean evolutions in which the comparatively few damsels in fancy costume or in evening dress were anxious to indulge. There was a remarkable number of pretty faces and of neat figures among the fair promenaders, who had all "got themselves up" with the artistic care for which Parisian actresses are famous. There was plenty of beauty, but I cannot venture to assert positively that it was all beauty unadorned. Nothing could be whiter than the shoulders or blacker than the eyebrows of the fair danseuses, while their cheeks were rosy with a hue for which not even the excitement of the dance could altogether account. The male partners did not by any means consist of the hired individuals who gesticulate and shriek at the ordinary masked balls, but comprised many well-known names in literature and art. Many actresses had come straight from the stage in the costumes which they had worn in their last piece; but the men were all in correct evening dress, and masks were not allowed. The boxes were even more attractive than the dancing floor; for in the former sat many distinguished artistes, who, surrounded by their special admirers, did not care to risk being stared at too closely in the crowd below. The chief cynosure of neighboring eyes was Mlle. Desclée, whose *loge* was faced by a constant circle of appreciative critics. I hear that this really great actress is going to play in London at the beginning of May, when you will have the chance of witnessing in "Frou-frou" the most perfectly fascinating performance of recent times. Next to Mlle. Desclée sat pretty Mlle. Moisset of the Opéra Comique, whom many will remember to have admired in "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur;" and further on were to be seen Mme. Cabel, with Mlle. Singelée, whose voice is as sweet as her face. But the most conspicuous person in the boxes was Mme. Judic, of "Timbale d'Argent" celebrity, who, in her costume of *La Rosière*, the new opéra bouffe, created infinite sensation among all the *gandins* in the *salle*. When she once came down to dance she had literally a following of hundreds of enthusiasts. Let me hasten to add that, although there was plenty of fun, there was not a symptom of the vulgarity observable at all *bals masqués* here. Nothing could be more decorous than the behavior of the immense assembly; and, as the charity must have gained considerably by the entertainment, there is no reason to assume that the night's amusement need be regretted by any of the many hundreds present.

SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

How to Break up Disorderly Houses and Thieves' Resorts—An Old Law That Should be Enforced.

At such a time as the present, when the thoughts of all good and honest citizens are turned upon the increase of crime in this City, and the audacious impunity with which it is practiced—whether caused by imperfect jury-laws, the shameful misuse of the insanity-plea, or what not—it is important that an immediate and certain remedy be found, so that the peaceable and law-abiding may be made safe from robbery, assault, and murder—or, in other words, the criminal classes must be made to find that vice does not pay. In endeavoring to bring about any reform the difficulty is to discover, not what should be done, but the successful way to do it; and the cause of so many failures on the part of political and social reformers lies in the fact that the remedy is not applied to the source of the evil—they seek to prevent its manifestations, not to destroy its life.

Therefore, it is certain that the quickest and best means of rendering security to life and property is to dislodge crime from its haunts—to uproot it from the foul places in which it is sheltered and has its growth—to cut off its opportunities of organizing and equipping itself. Once clean out the resorts of criminals, the well-known dens where their plans are laid, their accomplices meet, their weapons and tools procured, their booty and themselves hidden, and we deprive crime of the dreadful power given it by organization, by assistance from accomplices and friends, by avenues of escape, and nearly every aid to its success. Destroy the hiding-places of crime, and make it dangerous to harbor criminals, and life and property will be much safer in this City than they are to-day. As every detective knows, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of dens in this City where the most desperate characters habitually meet their assistants, and where deeds of violence and blood are daily and hourly carefully planned. Every detective and police captain knows this, and almost any police officer can point out dozens of these dens. And just so long as criminals remain intrenched in these places will crime be as prevalent as now; but destroy these nests of iniquity—drive the lawless classes from their holes and make it unsafe to shelter them in crime; prevent them from congregating and uniting together, and crime becomes more difficult and detection more certain. If the destruction of thieves' resorts will not result in Arcadian virtue and peacefulness, it will, at least, deprive the enemies of law and order of their chief resource, their base of operations, and so greatly cripple the power of the thief, the burglar, and the murderer.

To help bring about this desirable state of security we need not wait the slow process of special legislation. We already have the power, and there is no reason why the authorities should not begin at once.

A portion of the common law, which seems not to be generally known, or else has been forgotten for many, many years by our public prosecutor, puts into his hands the power to use the very remedy which this article would advocate. This wise principle of the law, so applicable to the present social condition of New-York, makes the house-owner or agent who knowingly leases a place to be kept as a disorderly house indictable as the principal in the crime, and punishable as the actual keeper of the house. It provides, in unmistakable terms, that whenever the lessee of a disorderly house can be indicted, the lessor can also be. The landlord is indictable as the principal if it is shown that it is with his knowledge that any premises owned by him is kept as a bawdy-house, a gambling den, a thieves' "crib," or for any other purpose embraced within the one general word "disorderly." It has been many years since this provision of the law was enforced, the last reported case being that of The People *vs.* John Irwin and Mary Ann Clark, jointly indicted for keeping a house of prostitution, heard, on appeal, before the old Supreme Court—before the establishment of the Court of Appeals—in January, 1847. In that case two important rulings were as follows, and they apply, of course, not only to the proprietor of any house kept for purposes of prostitution, but to the owner of any disorderly house:

All those who aid or abet the commission of a misdemeanor are principal offenders. Therefore, one who demises a house with the intent that it shall be kept, and which is accordingly kept, for the purposes of public prostitution, and who derives a profit from that mode of using the property, is indictable by indictment for misdemeanor. The indictment should charge the defendant [Irwin, who appealed the case,] as the keeper of a common bawdy house, in the ordinary form; and the lessee who lives in and conducts the house may be joined with the lessor in the indictment, and when a landlord sanctions the continuance of a nuisance he is indictable.

Section 39 at page 989, vol. III., of the revised statutes, overcomes another obstacle to the punishment of the owners of disorderly places should the landlord claim that he did not know the character of his tenant when the lease was drawn up, for it provides that—

Whenever the lessee of any dwelling-house shall be convicted of a misdemeanor in keeping the same as a bawdy-house, the lease or agreement for the letting of such house shall thereupon become void, and the landlord may enter upon the premises so let, and shall have the same remedies to recover possession thereof as are given by law in case of a tenant holding over after the expiration of his lease.

The above provisions of the law give the necessary legal power to punish these landlords, and it only remains for the authorities to enforce it. It is true that persons are occasionally arrested as the keepers of disorderly houses—in fact they are only the occupants of them—but they are rarely punished. The real keepers of these places are the landlords who own them, and they are the offenders who should be first proceeded against; for as long as the owners remain unpunished, they will continue to let their houses for disorderly purposes, as the occupants of such places invariably pay higher rent than honest people, and are noted for always paying in advance with unusual promptness.

Let the Board of Police Commissioners instruct the Captains of the police precincts to prepare a full list of all houses kept for improper purposes in their several districts; let notices be issued to the landlords warning them to eject their tenants—for, although ignorance of the law is generally no excuse, the authorities have so long neglected to enforce this law that ignorance of its existence can be condoned; then let the District-Attorney procure the indictment and speedy trial and punishment of all property-owners who neglect to comply with the law. It is probable that only a few examples would be necessary; fear is very nearly allied to conscience, and if landlords had reason to fear punishment if they let their houses for illegal purposes, a more scrupulous inquiry as to the character of their tenants would be at once observable.

British Child Mortality in India.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in Calcutta writes: The most painful feature of British rule in India is the sacrifice of English children which it yearly involves. Some startling statistics have lately been published, which show that, in 1871, out of 11,000 soldiers' children in India, 40 per 1,000 were ill every day throughout the year, and that upward of 70 per 1,000 died. It is stated that one-third of the whole number of European children in India die under six months old; that eighty-five per cent. perish before they reach two years; and that out of 100 infants born only eleven attain maturity. The popular idea of Anglo-Indian life is that of an armed adult community which garrisons and rules over a conquered empire, and trades in its principal cities. As a matter of fact, the first thing that strikes a stranger is the absence of English child-life. On the other hand, the most prominent feature in an Indian graveyard is the number of children's graves. The little mounds cluster thickest, and out of all proportion to the ratio of children to adults in the barracks or in civil life. The burden of Indian existence falls with its most cruel weight upon the young. The human suffering and loss of English life which the Indian Empire yearly costs Great Britain takes place, not in the trenches nor on any battle field, but upon the white cots of English children, where every day hundreds of poor little souls lie tossing with fever. An adult soldier represents too much money to allow of his being subjected to any avoidable risk, and his life is conserved on strictly financial grounds. But it is impossible to enter an Indian graveyard which forms so essentially one of our insignia of empire, without thinking of the curse on the rebuilder of Jericho: "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first born, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it."

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

Their Statement Relative to the Revenue Dispute—A Clear and Concise Explanation of all the Facts.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have prepared the following statement relative to the dispute between their firm and the Customs Department about certain goods imported by them. A great deal of obloquy has been cast upon this reputable house, in consequence of the merits of the case not being properly understood. The statement herewith given furnishes a complete exoneration of the firm, as will be seen by a perusal:

APRIL 15, 1873.

To our Friends and the Public:

For a period of nearly four months our firm has been made the subject of accusation and criticism, so harsh and unjust, that it had seemed to us as if the generally accepted rule, which assumes "all accused innocent until proved to be guilty," had been at least in our case set aside in favor of that other principle "that all accused shall be held guilty until they establish their innocence."

During nearly all this period, by reason of various circumstances, such as the fact that the matters involved were still the subject of controversy between our firm and the Government; and above all, that by the taking and retention of our books and papers by the authorities we were not in full possession of all the evidence relied on by the Government to sustain the charges preferred against us, it has not been considered expedient to say anything in the way of public explanation; but the time has now come when an explanation is proper.

In the extensive importing business in which we are engaged, tin plate constitutes the chief article subject to an *ad valorem* duty; and we are associated with the house of Phelps, James & Co., of Liverpool, which is largely occupied with its procurement and shipment. As the trade, furthermore, which we do in this article is very large, and as it is entirely impossible to purchase at any time any very large quantity from accumulated stocks, it has been long the custom of our Liverpool house to arrange for the manufacture of supplies through contracts extending over lengthened periods; and also, in many instances, to advance to manufacturers the various constituents of their business, and even capital, and receive in return the finished product at prices conditional upon the fluctuating values of the raw materials, and through settlements effected at very considerable intervals.

The complicated tariff question now arises, In what manner are tin plates and similar products manufactured and purchased under such conditions to be invoiced.

The fundamental tariff law provides that duties on merchandise shall be assessed on "*the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the period of exportation, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported;*" but another provision of another act further requires that although the duties assessed must be on "*market value*," the invoice accompanying it, in case of purchase, must declare the *actual* cost—a statement which, in some cases, as above explained, is often a matter very difficult of exact determination at the precise date of shipment.

To add still further to this complication of legal requirement, the ruling of the United States Treasury, according to which the law is administered, is to this effect: That all purchased goods must be entered at the Custom-house at *actual cost* when that is higher than the market value at the time of shipment; but at *market value* when that is higher than actual cost. With a business largely done, as ours is, on contracts for future delivery, it therefore often happens that, on an advancing market, the contract price paid by us may be considerably less than the market value at the time of shipment, in which case, if we invoice at Liverpool at the price paid, the authorities in New-York may advance the value, or, under certain circumstances, demand a penalty or complete forfeiture on the ground of undervaluation. On the other hand, on a falling market, an invoice made representing actual cost may be greatly in excess of market value at the time of shipment; but in such cases no allowance whatever is made to the importer. And thus it has actually happened that during the past year—which has been characterized by the most remarkable and violent fluctuations in the prices of metals, (tin plates selling for 28 shillings per box in January, 40 shillings in July, and 35 shillings in December)—we have paid, on aggregate overvaluations, a very large increase of duties over and above what would have been required had the goods been purchased at the date of shipment.

Again, the very form of consular oath, to which, as citizens of the United States interested in a house in Liverpool, we are required to subscribe, is not necessarily equivalent to the declaration which the consul himself is required to make and attach to the invoice; inasmuch as the *first* declares the actual cost, while the *second*, which immediately follows, and is upon the same page, is to the effect that the consul believes the merchant's declaration, and that the invoice exhibits the actual market valuation; which last the invoice cannot, unless "actual cost" and "market value" are held to be equivalent.

With this brief explanation of the letter of the law under which our goods are required to be invoiced, and its method of administration, we will next endeavor to make clear wherein, through its supposed infraction, we have offended and been made subject to penalties.

As has been already stated, the articles before mentioned imported by our firm are purchased in large quantities of many different makers, sometimes outright, sometimes under conditional and long-continued contracts. They arrive at Liverpool in many different lots every day, and are sent directly to the steamer, which often sails the same day. Triplicate invoices, one of which must go by the steamer with the goods, are required to be made out and taken to the consul's office for certification before 1 o'clock.

Under such circumstances, small errors in the invoices received from the many different makers, or disagreements between the Liverpool house and the makers in respect to the qualities or prices to be paid for particular goods, are almost unavoidable; but at the same time it was not charged by the Government that any of our goods had been passed through the Custom-house except at their fair market value. It has, however, happened, that on the receipt, from time to time, of sundry small quantities of special goods—mostly extra and unusual sizes—due on old orders or contracted for months in advance of delivery, our Liverpool correspondents have been at a loss to know how to invoice them.

The market value, in the first place, was different from contract cost. The requirement of law here was that they should swear before the consul as to actual cost, and that the consul shall certify as to market value, which, according to the practice of the consul's office, is treated as the same. Then as the goods in question were mainly remnants of contracts delivered long after the time agreed on, and as there was a possibility of some deduction in the periodic settlements for non-fulfillment of contract, the matter of cost itself, within certain limitations was not fixed, but contingent. Under such circumstances, as the quantity and value of the goods in question—as will be shown hereafter—were very small as compared with our regular and accompanying shipments, our friends in Liverpool, without perhaps sufficient consideration met the practical difficulty of the law by marking up these special items in the invoice, where market value had advanced over cost and making a reduction where market value had declined below cost.

In such instances, and in the way of explanation, the Liverpool house sometimes sent small memoranda by the same or the following steamer, and in a few cases letter-press copies of the bills of the manufacturers to them; the precise object of which bills and memoranda were to explain that such and such numbers of an invoice were remnants of an old order in respect to which the contract prices varied to a small extent, more or less than the invoiced (but intended to be) true market value at the time of shipment; the exact truth, as investigation subsequently showed, being, that the changes in question, on the side of over-valuation and in favor of the Government, were very largely in excess of those in the direction of under-valuation and in our favor.

These bills and memoranda we, carelessly, did not examine personally, not regarding them in any sense as invoices or as of the slightest importance as respects the Custom-house; and, under these impressions, they were, on arrival, handed over to the assistant clerk who copied invoices into our foreign invoice book, to be pinned, without concealment, to its pages.

It is foreign to this explanation to dwell on the origin of the suit instituted against us by the Government, but it is sufficient to say that this clerk, who some years since was taken into our employment in destitute circumstances, and who was dismissed for complicity in allowing dishonest persons to enter our store secretly and at night, in order to inspect our letter-books and papers, did carefully examine the bills and memoranda in question. And, after surmising that they were not in accordance with the letter of the law, and, in place of acquainting us with the fact, *as was his duty*, removed them from the invoice book to which they had been attached, and, after suppressing those showing instances where the Government had been benefited, but collecting and carefully preserving the few where a small benefit had accrued to the firm, put himself in communication with the Treasury agents.

What followed was an invitation for two members of the firm to visit the Custom-house, where they were informed that evidence had been obtained by the Government implicating in extensive frauds the house which they represented.

They at once denied any purpose or intent to defraud the Government, as well as any knowledge whatever of any irregularities in our business in connection with the Custom-house; and as a further earnest of good faith and conscious integrity, they at once waived the service of a warrant which had been prepared against our books and papers, and voluntarily and immediately placed the same at the disposal of the authorities. We also, at the same time, gave our word that, if the Government had any just claims against us by reason of the infraction of any law, we would pay the same to the uttermost farthing, without causing legal delays or expenses; and subsequently, at the suggestion of the then United States District-Attorney, Hon. Noah Davis, now Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, that the matter should be adjusted on the basis of our paying an amount equal to the whole value of the items, in our different invoices, against which any charge of irregularity had been preferred, we accepted the same as a basis of settlement. This amount was subsequently approximately ascertained to be $260,000, which sum we deposited to await the action of the Treasury Department in a *pro forma* suit which was then agreed upon between the District-Attorney and our counsel.

With this understanding, in perfect good faith on our part, and, as we feel bound to acknowledge, with an absence of anything like a spirit of vindictiveness on the part of the authorities, the investigation commenced in December; the Government being in full possession of our books and papers, and also aided by our dismissed clerk, who by becoming an informer would be entitled to a large share of all forfeitures which through his instrumentality might be established. The result was that, to our surprise and astonishment, the slips and memoranda of the special goods referred to were regarded by the special agent of the Treasury as constituting in themselves "*duplicate*" invoices and evidences of illegal entry, and as such subjecting us to the full penalty of the statute, which, in substance, provides that when any part of an invoice is made in violation of the law the whole invoice or its value becomes liable to forfeiture; but that the Secretary of the Treasury may accept a compromise of its full penalty when, upon the certificates of the Treasury Agent, the District Attorney and Solicitor of the Treasury, he believes it proper and for the interest of the Government to do so.

Having come to this final conclusion, the Government examined all our invoices for a period of five years, and from the whole number, representing an importation of at least forty millions, and on which duties to the extent of upward of eight millions had been paid, selected about fifty, which by reason of the memorandum slips were held to be vitiated. The aggregate value of all the goods included under this number of invoices was estimated at about *one million dollars*, and as it was claimed that the Government had the right, after establishing illegality in the smallest particular, to confiscate every item of such invoices, a *pro forma* suit for the above sum was instituted against us. The aggregate value, on the other hand, of the several items in the fifty invoices alleged to be vitiated, amounted when taken separately, to $271,017 23; and by the payment of this sum, the suit and claim of the Government were subsequently settled.

But it should not at the same time escape attention that the amount of alleged errors of these several items, whose aggregate value was $271,000, was in itself a comparatively small sum, not exceeding $10,000 to $15,000, if estimated at the maximum; and that of this sum the duties which could have possibly accrued to the Government constituted but a fraction. In short, if they had been assessed at the maximum rate imposed since 1863, the amount would have been less than $4,000, but in fact we are given to understand that the whole amount of loss which after a careful examination of our books it can be claimed that the Government has sustained by reason of the above irregularities whereof we have been accused, (not taking into consideration the cases where we had paid on over-valuations,) is not in excess of $2,000; or, to put the matter still differently, if the case had been one between two merchants, covering a period of five years and involving transactions to the extent of $40,000,000, (and considering only the invoices in question,) the supposed discrepancies of account could have been satisfactorily settled by the payment on our part of from $2,000 to $4,000, but in the case of the Government and the merchant the former can only be satisfied, under existing laws, by the payment of $271,000, and can further claim to have acted generously, inasmuch as it did not take from us a million.

As further proof and illustration of our statements, we give the following example of one of the memoranda returned to us by the authorities after settlement, and regarded by them as fully conclusive against us: In July, 1871, we received per steamer Algeria an invoice of 2,194 boxes tin plates, included under which was a lot of 174 boxes of odd sizes, 24x24XXXX, and 24x13½XX, (marks which the trade will understand,) the remnant of an old and special contract. All these goods, it is admitted by the Government, were invoiced at their true market value at the time of shipment, were so certified by the Consul at Liverpool, and so passed after examination by the appraiser in New-York. But there was, in addition, a memorandum transmitted apprising us that the 174 boxes, in virtue of an old contract, would be charged to the Liverpool house at a price which differed from the then actual market value to the extent of about a sixpence per box. The total value of the whole invoice was £2,237 14s. The total value of the 174 boxes was £293 4s. 2d., and the difference between the actual market value of these last and their contract cost was £4 7s.; on which difference the duty of twenty-five per cent. would have amounted to £1 1s. 9d., or a little more than $5. And yet, on account of this small difference in the general settlement, as a penalty we paid the full value of the 174 boxes, namely, £293 4s. 2d., or upward of $1,400. And thus the delinquencies ran throughout the whole of this extraordinary transaction.

But in admitting these irregularities, we do not admit that the Government, by reason of the same, has really sustained even the trifling loss that has been estimated; for the very principle which caused a few items to be irregularly invoiced led to errors against us, and in favor of the Government, of many times the amount claimed to have been lost by the Customs, one single contract during the past year for special brands and sizes, which cost, net, £42,889 6s., having been invoiced to us at £54,655 17s., and passed for the payment of duties at the Custom-house at such later valuation.

In view of these facts, it is also proper for us to state why we were induced to yield to, rather than contest, the demands of the Government, when we found they were resolved upon.

And first and foremost, we regarded it as a question *for the Government to determine*, whether the enormous forfeitures incurred by us, without design or motive of fraud, misstatement, or concealment, were to be exacted because it was so written in the law, or were to be adjusted rather to the actual quality of the transaction. But when the measure of forfeiture finally exacted was insisted upon, and its legality was treated as equivalent to its justice, our own sense of its injustice and oppression could not relieve us from the necessity in which we had before placed ourselves, of accepting the Government measure of its rights and our obligations. It may be true that in our confidence in our rectitude and in the justice of the Government, we had not given due attention to the disturbing element introduced into the dealings of the Government with its citizens, by the immense private interests of revenue officers and informers, which our system has created and tolerates.

A second and subordinate consideration, but one of much weight, especially with the senior members of the firm, confirmed us in disposing of the case by settlement rather than by controversy. In the whole long course of our business, it has been at once our fortune and our pride to have had no serious litigations; and that this enviable record should not be interrupted by long and bitter controversy with the Government, seemed but justly within our choice, provided the sacrifice we made to secure it was, as it has been, wholly our own. And if there are any who may be inclined to judge us harshly for such a decision, we would ask them to recall to mind the peculiar rigor of our present tariff law; the enormous confiscations which it is allowed to the Government to make under it; and furthermore, that during the whole continuance of the suit, our books and papers would be under the control of the authorities, and our business be liable to be interrupted, and our credit affected by rumors and misrepresentations, which it would be exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impossible, to at once refute or answer.

In view, then, of this statement, the correctness of which we believe the officers of the Government will affirm in every essential particular, and in support of which we append letters from the special agent of the Treasury Department, the Consul at Liverpool, who for twelve years certified to the correctness of our invoices, and the gentleman who, at the inception of the suit against us, filled the office of United States District-Attorney, we will ask the Press, we will appeal to the great masses who know us, and who do not know us, whether it is probable that a firm which pays annually to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties, whose total business transactions are measured annually by millions, would knowingly, wilfully, and systematically defraud the revenue by means of short-paid duties to the extent of a few thousand dollars, extended over a period of five years? And we further respectfully ask the Press, and the community, which may have prejudged us, whether, after so many years of honorable life and unsullied reputation, such a calumny against us can be believed and accepted.

And on this statement, and asking attention to the letters which we annex, we submit our case to the just judgment of our friends and the public.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

No. 1.

OFFICE OF B. G. JAYNE, SPECIAL AGENT UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1873.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge:

DEAR SIR: The suit brought against your firm for $1,000,000, was not for duties but for the value of certain invoices.

In these invoices the price of a portion of the merchandise was stated below the purchase price.

The value of that portion of the invoices upon which the value was understated amounted, when taken separately, to $271,017 23, the sum paid by your firm. The duties lost by the Government by the undervaluation were but a fraction of the sum paid.

Many charges made in the public prints against your firm had no foundation in truth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) B. G. JAYNE.

No. 2.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 3, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of yesterday, I have to say that during the time I was Consul at Liverpool, there was every disposition shown by the house of Phelps, James & Co. to comply with the Revenue laws in making out their invoices; in fact, no house there seemed more solicitous and scrupulous in this particular than did this house. Mr. James, the senior member of this firm, used frequently to consult with me as to the mode of making them out, and the prices or values to be stated.

There were very often difficulties experienced on the part of exporters as to the sums or prices to be inserted when there were long running contracts for the delivery of goods, and this house always had contracts running.

I never saw any disposition on their part to violate the law in any particular, and I do not think they ever did so intentionally.

Very truly yours, &c.,

THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

No. 3.

Letter from Hon. Noah Davis, late United States District-Attorney, and now Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1873.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of the 9th inst., asking me, now that the proceeding recently taken against you by the Government has resulted in a final settlement, to give you a statement in relation to the claim made against you, and the manner in which it was met and adjusted by you, and such other matters in connection therewith as I may feel at liberty to communicate. As an act of justice toward you, I think it my duty to comply with the request.

Information in the case was first given to B. G. Jayne, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department. At that time I was the United States Attorney for this district—the officer charged with the duty of conducting legal proceedings in such cases. After Mr. Jayne had partially investigated the case, he laid the facts and papers then in his possession before me. I examined them and came to the conclusion that they were sufficient to justify a more thorough investigation. I requested that some of the leading members of your house should be invited to come to the Custom-house, that I might have a personal interview with them. Mr. William E. Dodge and Mr. James came in response to the Collector's message, and evidently without the slightest idea of its object. I stated to them the charges that had been made, the grounds on which they were based, and my conclusion that a full investigation ought to be had. Those gentlemen took the matter in a spirit of most perfect fairness and frankness, inviting the closest scrutiny, and offering without reserve to place at once in the hands of myself or the other officers of the Government all the books or papers of the firm that might be desired, and to afford every facility in their power to an inquiry into all your dealings with the Custom-house, asserting that if any irregularity existed in the dealings of their Government, it was unknown to them, and wholly unintentional. They also expressed themselves, on behalf of their firm, ready and willing, if there had been any irregularity, to pay not only what the Government might have lost by reason thereof, but any penalty to which they had inadvertently subjected themselves. I suggested that Mr. Jayne, with such assistance as he might need, should go with them to their place of business and receive whatever books and papers he should desire. To this they promptly acceded, and Mr. Jayne did accompany them, and was put into possession of the books and papers. A full and careful examination was then made by and under the supervision of Mr. Jayne, he having access to all your books and papers and possession of all that were deemed necessary to enable him to ascertain the facts. I was advised from time to time after progress of the investigation, and when it was concluded I examined the papers and documents presented to me containing the case of the Government. From this examination I became satisfied that there had been during the past five years a considerable number of violations of the customs revenue laws by your house, all alike in their character; but that those violations had occurred without any actual intent on your part to defraud the revenue. The infractions of the statute were, however, of such a character as left exposed to forfeiture invoices of goods to the amount of about $1,000,000. On conferring with your counsel I found you still desirous to meet and adjust the matter on any basis that would cover any fair claim for duties or penalties that the Government thought proper to enforce. I myself suggested without knowing what the amount would be, that the value of the articles, in the several invoices, actually affected by the alleged undervaluation should be ascertained and that the amount so found should be taken as the basis of the settlement. The suggestion was accepted, and the amount was approximately ascertained at about $230,000. It was then arranged between your counsel and myself that a suit should be commenced, and that the sum arrived at should be at once paid into court as a settlement of the claims. At that stage of the transaction my term of office expired, but I understand that a suit was commenced by my successor which has been compromised on the basis arranged with me at the value of the articles mentioned, as afterward ascertained.

If I had come to the conclusion that you had acted with an actual design to defraud the Government, I should have insisted upon the forfeiture, not only of the value of the articles above referred to, but of the entire invoices of which they formed a part, amounting to fully $1,000,000; but my examination, with the explanations made to me by you, showed clearly as if I thought, and still think, that the idea of defrauding the Government of its lawful duties had never entered your minds, while doing a portion of your business in a manner which the Courts would declare to be in conflict with the statutes. I was confirmed in this by the very meagre amount of duties lost to the Government. In a business with you of many millions of dollars during the period of five years in which the alleged irregularities occurred, and during which you had paid to the Government several millions of dollars in duties, the whole amount lost by the alleged fraud fell short of the sum of $3,000.

I have since learned (a fact which I did not know at the time) that by applying the same rule of valuation adopted by you, and which in the instances covered by the settlement resulted in an undervaluation, to the same goods in other invoices imported during the same period the result has, in those cases, been an overvaluation upon which the Government received duties beyond what would have been payable under the correct rule of valuation, to an amount very considerably in excess of the duties lost. This fact has confirmed my conviction of your entire innocence in the whole business of any actual intent to defraud.

In conclusion, I beg leave to add that during my connection with the office of United States Attorney, I knew of no case in which such a prompt and earnest desire to court and aid investigation, to correct any error, and right every wrong that might appear to have been done to the Government or its revenues, was manifested, as that constantly shown in yours.

I am, very respectfully yours,

NOAH DAVIS.

The New-York Surveyorship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial upon the President's answer to Mr. Medill, relative to the civil service, published in your issue of the 10th, you say:

It adds one more to the many occasions which the President has taken to commit himself to the reform. We are bound to say that no case has yet been made known where the President has ignored or evaded the rules in any department to which they apply.

Will you please give the public a true statement about the apointment of Surveyor? I, for one, have received the impression that the present Deputy Surveyor, Mr. Benedict, was an honest, efficient, and competent candidate; an expert in the duties of that office; that his name was naturally suggested for advancement according to the principles of the civil service; that he was nominated by the President, at which all professional politicians took the alarm, and brought pressure to bear upon the President to rescind his action; that upon the petty subterfuge that Mr. Benedict "had not passed a competitive examination," he was thrown overboard and Gen. Sharpe appointed in his stead. To sum up, that when the first important appointment under the civil service rules came up and the appointment of Mr. Benedict would have established a principle worth untold millions to the country, that the politicians conquered. If I am wrong in my understanding of the case none will be so glad to bear it as I will. I am very loath to give up my hope for that reform, and my confidence in the wisdom, honesty, and firmness of "Gen. Grant." I believe that once let the principle triumph that advancement in the public service is to be obtained only by merit, and we have taken a long step forward in the advancement of public morals and public virtue. On the contrary, if we do not obtain recognition for that principle, that it will be just as impossible to conquer the corruption of the times as it would have been for Gen. Grant to have conquered the rebellion with officers forced upon him on account of their social position or political influence.

F. B. T.

Sued for Leasing an Infected House.

From the Chicago Post, April 11.

Judge Booth is to-day trying a curious case of trespass. On the 7th day of February last, John Auer rented from George Reminger, in the town of Hyde Park, a house to occupy as a residence. The family moved in there, and some days after Auer's wife and several of the children were taken with the frightful disease, small-pox. Inquiry revealed that the house had been infected, and that Reminger, knowing it to be so infected, had rented the place to plaintiff. Damages are laid at $10,000.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Republican State Committee—Probable Nomination of Hughes for Governor—Progress of Public Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 11, 1873.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city, yesterday, for the first time since the Presidential election. Never in the history of the party has so harmonious a meeting been held here, where matters of importance were discussed likely to create a difference of opinion. Every section of the State was represented, and I noticed the absence of but two members—George C. Round, of Manassas, and Hon. John Ambler Smith, of this district. The former was in Washington attending to legal duties, and the latter there, also, hunting office for some relation. The presence of so many members from distant sections of the State indicates an earnest determination to make a vigorous fight for political supremacy next Fall.

By a vote of 16 to 2 Lynchburg was selected as the place for holding the approaching convention. The only objections urged against that ancient and somewhat isolated city were, that the hotel accommodations were insufficient to entertain the number of delegates who would be present. These objections were removed when some member announced that Lynchburg had more hotels and tobacco warehouses than all the cities of Virginia combined.

Wednesday, the 30th of July, was fixed upon as the day for holding the convention. So early a date was decided upon in deference to the wishes of the delegates from the South-west, who claimed it required a much longer time to canvass the mountainous regions than it did the other portions of the State.

The selection of Lynchburg, in my opinion, determines the question of who will be the Republican candidate for Governor. Its proximity to that section favorable to the nomination of Col. Robert W. Hughes, which has heretofore been excluded from participation in conventions by reason of distance and expense, assures his nomination. A full delegation from the Valley and South-west will attend at Lynchburg, while it is probable some of the eastern counties will be unrepresented.

The State Committee is almost unanimous in favor of the nomination of Hughes, and will exercise great influence over the convention.

With Robert W. Hughes as our candidate, C. P. Ramsdell, of Surrey County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James Lyons for Attorney-General, we shall have represented all the elements opposed to Democracy, and win a victory that will be a worse than Waterloo to Virginia Democracy and fogyism.

Hughes, a straight-out native Republican; Ramsdell, a Northern straight-out, and Lyons, a Grant Democrat, are the representatives of all elements of the party in Virginia, except the colored, which, although in the majority, will have the good sense to see the ticket named is stronger than any that could be made with one of their own race on it. We anticipate a bitter campaign next Fall, and, although the feeling against Republicans greatly improved after the Presidential campaign, I have no idea it will continue when it is ascertained the control of the State is to pass from its present managers.

There are too many do-nothing Conservative office-holders, drawing their existence from the State Treasury, to expect a victory without a hot contest.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, one of our most influential Democratic papers, has recently manifested quite a liking for Northern men, and to-day, in a leading editorial, boldly pronounces in favor of nationalism as against sectionalism. This is something new and wonderful in a Democratic paper published in Virginia, and while some of its own party friends insinuate that these remarkable expressions are because of its loyalty to the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," I am disposed to believe to the contrary. I accredit the course of that paper to the wisdom, good sense, and honest wishes of the new managers and editors to build up our impoverished State. It is true they have waited a long time to take the stand they have, and have advocated, in other papers with which they have been connected since the war, an opposite course; but seeing their errors, they are now going to work to build up what they have hitherto torn down. "Never too late to mend." Now that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed to the Ohio River, and daily trains have been put on the road, one would suppose the travel from here westward would take that, the most direct route; but it is not so. Most of it, which has very much increased lately, goes by that popular and well-conditioned route, the Baltimore and Ohio.

The increased encouragement to this route is due to the indefatigable and industrious efforts of their South-eastern passenger agent, J. L. Waldrop, Esq. Mr. Waldrop has his head-quarters at Richmond, but alternates between Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. He is exceedingly popular, knows how to be courteous and affable to those he meets, and when strangers seek information concerning the different routes, he knows just what to tell them, and when to stop talking. There is no "gas" about Waldrop, but he is thoroughly interested in his business, and has rendered great service to the company with which he is engaged. Best of all, he knows the value of printers' ink, of advertising liberally, and when a poor newspaper man comes along, he can always "pass." A few more such men of energy and industry would be of service to business men who desire our trade and custom.

The Ohio and Mississippi Road is also reaching into our Southern country, and soliciting freights and travel. Capt. A. S. Dungan, a fat, fair, and jolly fellow, is here as its agent, and promises to make a good impression—certainly he will if he falls down. Either he or Waldrop will treat to a sandwich and lager if there is the slightest chance to get a first-class ticket purchased.

For the last twelve months a well conceived and executed plan of robbing the mails on the route between Fredericksburg and Warsaw, in Richmond County, has been going on. Yesterday John L. Smith, Postmaster at Baynesville, Westmoreland County, was arrested by special Agent John Frey, who got the "dots" before "nabbing" him. He is good for ten years' residence at or near the capital of your State.

If Postmasters in Virginia knew the facility with which this lynx-eyed detective tracks the dishonest, they would stop tampering with Uncle Sam's mail-bags. For the amount of receipts in such adventures, the cost is heavier than any investment with which I am acquainted. Ten years in the Penitentiary is a long time to serve for the few dollars usually obtained in this manner. Capt. Frey is a most excellent officer, and if, instead of censuring the Government and abusing Radicals, those who suffer by being robbed while transmitting money through the mails in Virginia would report their cases to Capt. Frey, robberies would be less frequent than they are. Several of his "jobs" are now doing excellent service in your State.

The United States Court is in session here and has drawn quite a crowd of country people. Judge Chase has been in Richmond for some time, and is the guest of that distinguished "rebel," Gen. Bradley F. Johnson. He has not made his appearance in public, and many wonder the occasion of his visit. A number of Englishmen, who reside in Mecklenburg County, recently named a village they have settled "Chase City," after the Chief-Justice, and have elected him honorary Vice-President of their association.

The weather has been unusually warm for this season, and indicates a hot, dry Summer. General complaint comes from all sections of the State of the backward condition of the growing wheat. Some uneasiness is felt by the farmers, as, in many sections, it is the principal crop. I have observed in this State that generally when at this season the crop is most promising, when gathered it proved to be very poor. We hope for the reverse now.

Since commencing this letter, I have seen several of our State papers containing the prediction that if Hughes is elected Governor he will be a candidate for election to the United States Senate. To set at rest such a rumor, I know that Col. Hughes is pledged, in case of his election, to serve out his full term, and will accept no other position if tendered him. Ex-Congressman Chas. H. Porter has nominated as his choice for cadetship at West Point a colored boy from this district, who resides in Manchester. This is another piece of Porter's demagoguism, but will not suffice to render successful his future intentions. He is politically dead in Virginia, and while he may find negroes willing to send him to the Legislature of the State, he can never go higher.

The President has wisely—and to the satisfaction of nearly every Republican of influence in the State—determined to withhold the commission of Dr. E. H. Smith, and continue Rush Burgess, Esq., as Collector of Revenue of this district. To none more than to the largely-increasing tobacco interests of Richmond has this announcement been so gratifying. Hon. John Ambler Smith has just returned from Washington, sadly disappointed with his interview with the President upon the subject. The President informed him he would postpone the matter until he came to Richmond, which he designs doing in a short time. He will then see what a general sentiment there is in favor of Burgess.

W.

GENERAL NOTES.

The recent visitation of small-pox cost Boston $23,998.

One Rhode Island company turns out twelve locomotives every month.

The Delaware Legislature has voted its pay in gold for several sessions.

The Virginia Republican State Convention is to be held in Lynchburg, Wednesday, July 30.

A fast mail for Halifax is to leave Boston hereafter at 12½ P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

The Georgia Press Association will hold its annual meeting in Americus Wednesday, May 16.

A two-years old child fell from a fourth-story window, in Boston, last week, and was instantly killed.

A Vermont widow, while attempting to drive her chickens from the railroad track, was run over and killed.

A Washington County man says he is about to start for Montana on foot, and wishes the roads would get settled.

The Historical Society of Delaware urges the preparation of a history of the newspaper press of that State.

The Indiana Republican State Committee has filled its vacancies, and elected Hon. William Wallace its chairman.

Hon. Mr. McKellar, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, is about to resign, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. G. Currie, late Speaker of the Assembly.

Appleton Shute, the Exeter, N. H., defaulting bank cashier, told an acquaintance whom he met in Havana, that he had come to Cuba for the benefit of his health.

One of the Republican members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention was elected over his single competitor by one majority in a total vote of 3,105.

Indiana imbibers are annoyed by the prediction that it will take two years to get a decision from the Supreme Court on the new Temperance law of the State.

Miss Nellie F. Hunt, of Athol, Mass., has not been absent from school or tardy for nine consecutive years. She ought now to run away for a day just for the novelty of the thing.

Morris Goldstein, a commercial "tourist," has been ordered to pay $400 in a Nebraska Court for obtaining a railroad ride by use of the free pass of a dead Congressman.

Some of the Democratic papers in Texas want J. W. Throckmorton elected Governor once more, but his declarations in favor of subsidies to railroads have made him unpopular.

The Wisconsin *State Journal* urges the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the facts in relation to transportation, without coloring from railway officials or farmers.

A San Francisco paper published on the same day recently two advertisements from men (so called by necessity) declaring that they would not be responsible for any debts contracted by their mothers.

A Philadelphia paper is trying to persuade its people that they need more first-class hotels. "Where we have one establishment for the entertainment of sojourners," it says, "New-York has a dozen." But then New-York has the sojourners.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided, in a murder case, that the dying declaration of the wife of the murdered man should not have been admitted, as the admission of a dying declaration is confined to the person who is the victim.

Hon. John A. McClernand has accepted an invitation from members of both parties, to be a candidate at the June election for Circuit Judge of the Nineteenth District of Illinois, composed of the large and important counties of Macoupin and Sangamon.

Thomas L. Freeman was sentenced to nineteen years' imprisonment in the Tennessee State Prison five years ago for murder, and it has just been proved that he is innocent. Of course he will be discharged, but what compensation is there for him?

A bill-poster was arrested in Omaha, the other day, for putting up scandalous cards concerning his divorced wife; and when he was held in the sum of $100 to answer the charge, he appealed to her to go his bail. She, naturally, refused, and he languishes in jail.

Ex-Senator Cole, of California, refuses to interfere with appointments hereafter, saying that during the last four years he has hardly named a man that has not been bitterly opposed, if any pretext could be found. He adds, that he will occupy the post of private citizen with pleasure while he remains in his right mind.

A Maine paper tells this: Fred. Townsend, of East Wilton, a lad of eight, rushed into a swift stream five feet deep to rescue his sister four years old. Clinging to the ice and holding his sister above the water, he refused to be helped out himself till his sister was safe. Fred. Butterfield, a lad of ten, saved them both.

An Ohio paper, which thinks William S. Groesbeck might now have been President had he had the nerve to accept the leadership of the Cincinnati movement, believes that either he or Hendricks may succeed Grant, if they "understand the epoch, and are prepared to direct, and not to follow, the oncoming currents of the immediate future."

The Northern papers that are drawing "sad pictures of the condition of things in South Carolina," are exciting the disgust and indignation of the people and Press of that State, who are realizing that these pretended friends are their most injurious enemies, keeping back immigration, staying the hands of capitalists, and discouraging enterprise among them.

The reputation of members of the Legislature for sobriety seems to be rather bad in Kentucky. Two of them were rather noisily drunk on a railroad train the other day, and when the conductor remonstrated one of them pompously asked: "Do you not know, Sir, that I am a member of the *Legislature*?" The conductor quietly replied, "You've got the symptoms."

Discoveries of Borax in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 8.

The discoveries of borax in this State and in Nevada during the past year are sufficient to indicate that the entire Eastern market will be supplied from this source, and that there will be a large balance left for export. Refined borax now brings about $600 a ton in New-York, which may be counted as the extreme price. The deposits in Esmeralda County, are known to be of vast extent, and lately discoveries of great importance have been made in Inyo, and we believe also in Mono County. Besides these, there are large borax fields in the State of Nevada which have recently attracted attention. Of course there is a large outlay for refining and sending to market. But the article, once refined, is worth about as much per ton as a great deal of the base bullion which is turned out and shipped. It is certain that the borax fields of the Pacific slope are to be an important source of wealth.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad—A Protest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The words "quick transit" have a peculiar significance and interest to the citizens of New-York, to whom, more than to almost any other community, "time is money" in the most practical sense. But by "quick transit" is meant a method by which business men, whose residence is necessarily far from their places of business, can reach the one from the other in the shortest possible time.

Any plan having or claiming to have for its object the accomplishment of "quick transit" meets, therefore, ready encouragement and acceptance, and especially when so many enterprises which have promised the wished-for result have proved to have no vitality, and have either died out, or are lingering in a condition which warrants no hope.

The public are even prepared, if only "quick transit" can be insured, to submit to many accompanying evils and annoyances, which, heretofore, would have been enough to create even violent opposition.

Thus it is, that the scheme of "The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company" has generally received the encouragement and indulgent criticism of the Press and public; and this, without seeking other information and ground for expectation than the brilliant and plausible statements and assurances, promulgated from time to time, in the evident interest of the company. And, probably, there are but few who either appreciate the character of the special act obtained from the "reform" Legislature of 1872, incorporating it, or the real purposes to which, when built, the railway is to be devoted.

It is believed that not only property-owners, the value of whose property is specially threatened by the arbitrary location of the road, but the public, are interested to have the character of this charter and the ultimate purposes and practical effect of this road fully understood.

The General Railroad law of this State contains special provisions for the protection of and to prevent encroachment upon the rights of property-owners and the public in locating the line of any proposed railroad. Any occupant or owner of land over which such route passes, feeling aggrieved, may apply to a justice of the Supreme Court, out of court, who may appoint three disinterested commissioners to hear the parties, and to affirm or alter the proposed route, as may be consistent with the just rights of all parties and the public; their action upon filing their report in the office of the County Clerk being subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, to be heard and decided at the next General Term.

This provision, so necessary to check the arbitrary and entirely interested action of a corporation, and prevent abuse of its powers, is not only entirely omitted from the charter of "The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company," but the right of any application to the court whatever, or of even any protest, no matter how injurious the location may be to private or public interests, is expressly cut off, and the property-owners and public are left absolutely without remedy.

It is true that in the third section of the charter it is provided that the corporation shall possess all the rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all the provisions, of the General Railroad law; but it is covertly added, "except as far as the provisions of the said act are modified by, or are inconsistent with, the provisions of this act." And it is then provided that the road shall be located and established by a board of five specified commissioners, the majority of whom shall have full, equal power to act as said board, "in such manner as shall, in their judgment, be convenient and necessary for such project, and with the least inconvenience to those who occupy premises adjacent and upon the said streets, thoroughfares, and places in, through, and along which the said elevated railway may be so established and maintained;" and their report, being delivered to the company, becomes at once "fully operative and final."

No confirmation is required; no hearing of complaints or objections, no matter how reasonable, is permitted. The location and establishment of the line and road are in the arbitrary discretion of a majority of these commissioners, without the power or even opportunity of appeal, or of protest or objection.

The commissioners themselves are not even required to be disinterested; they may be officers or stockholders of the company. In fact, one of them, at least, is understood to be in its employment. There is no provision or necessity for any publication of their report. It is simply to be delivered to the company. There is nothing to prevent its being concealed from the property-owners who are to be affected, until the actual survey and commencement of construction of the road.

The special legislation in the interest of rings in past years, has been the subject of the remonstrance and indignation of every honest man and respectable newspaper. The evils of special legislation, when general laws would answer every proper purpose, are too evident to require argument at this day. They can be no better demonstrated than by this act.

Why are property-owners thus cut off from petition to the courts, and a fair hearing of their complaints denied? Why are they allowed no voice whatever, directly or indirectly, in what concerns them so nearly? Why are the rights of the public left without any means of redress, if encroached upon—without even the right of challenge?

The question is not now whether in fact these commissioners have so laid out the road as to be contrary to the public interest, and to work mischief to the rights of property-owners. The act is to be tested first by its capacity for wrong and evident intent; then the practical question arises as to the wrong actually done, with a presumption against the act to start with.

In fact, the complaints against the line as located came from a body of property-owners who yield to none in their devotion to the best interests of the City and efforts to promote every improvement.

In locating the line from Ninth to Sixth-avenue, through Fifty-third-street, and down Sixth-avenue, it is justly claimed that a proper discrimination has not been made; that unnecessary injury to the value of property and the public interests is done.

Fifty-third-street is a narrow street filled to a great extent by valuable dwelling-houses, occupied as homes by their owners, having upon every block a costly church edifice, which are ornaments to that part of the City, and frequented by large congregations.

There was no necessity for this. There are other streets equally available without these improvements, and on which the property is of less value; and there are wider streets but partially built up.

Nor is Sixth-avenue a street in which such a railway, spanning it from curb to curb, can be other than injurious. It is almost in the centre of the Island—immediately contiguous to the district built up with the most valuable private and public buildings. It is fast becoming a street of large retail-stores—in costly structures of stone and plate-glass. In fact, it is a shopping street thronged by ladies. It is a street, too, in which the French plan of living on flats is being carried out to a great and increasing extent by citizens of something less than independent means, yet far above the class that dwell in tenement-houses. There are numerous and expensive rows of first-class buildings erected and being erected, having large stores on the street, and flats above rented at from $600 to $1,800 a floor.

If this road is to go through Sixth-avenue, it cannot be doubted that the present business now located there would be compelled to migrate; the stores would be used for a lower grade and kind of business; the present tenants would give place to the occupants of ordinary tenement-houses, and the avenue, which is now being built up so as to be a credit to the City, and to greatly enhance the value of all the contiguous property, would, if not ruined, be greatly injured.

There are streets and avenues which might be selected equally available for the purposes of the road, which are not open to these objections, the value of property in which, might be even increased by such a road. They are such as are already, and from that fact and their location will continue to be, occupied to a great extent by manufactories of various kinds, employing large numbers of workmen.

The purpose for which this road is intended has been alluded to. It can be ascertained from an article published in the *Daily Graphic*, of March 26 ult., in which a description and statement of the objects of the road are given at length by the Vice-President of the company, from which it appears that the term "quick transit," as understood and intended by the citizens of New-York, is a misnomer as applied to this railway. The fact is it is to be simply an appendage to an outside railroad system, some of them foreign corporations, and especially to the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, the promoters of which are the promoters of and interested parties in this Gilbert Elevated Railway Company; and the object and intent are openly avowed, to enable these railroad corporations to run their regular freight and passenger cars down through the centre and best part of the City to Chambers-street. The local accommodation for citizens in their daily avocations is expressly made subordinate to the accommodation of these great railroad monopolies and their traffic.

In this light it is easy to comprehend why the wise and just protection of the public and property-owners, secured by the provisions of the general railroad law for application to the courts as stated, are expressly expunged from this special act.

It is a necessity as well as duty for the citizens of New-York to scrutinize all local legislation in the interests of private stock corporations. There has been no scheme which, while so specious, is more dangerous in fact, or as a precedent, than this special act, unless such safeguards as have been indicated can be connected with it.

JOHN S. WASHBURN, Chairman.
H. ARONSON,
C. H. PHELPS,
JOHN H. HELLER,
E. A. MORRISON,
HENRY MORRISON,
JAS. R. WATERLOW, Secretary,
Committee of Property-owners.

The New Building Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. A. J. Bloor, Secretary of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and another correspondent signing himself "Civis," appear in THE TIMES this week as champions of the said institute, and of the Building law framed by its members, and which is now being pushed forward at Albany. These gentlemen undertake to contradict some of my statements made through the same channel a few days ago. How far they succeed, we shall see. I still assert that the proposed law is too long, too complicated, and too ambitious for its purpose, and will be judged so by all fair-minded persons familiar with building matters who read it. Besides, many parts of it are impracticable, and the property-owners, architects, and builders will find to their sorrow that what I say is too true, should it pass.

I will now state a few points—taken at random—out of the document in question, which I think will tell their own story:

First—Sections 9 and 10 describe buildings carrying floors heavier than wood, which would include banks and business places such as are erected on Broadway, and which also cover heavy buildings generally. Well, section 28 requires these to have coping walls carried above the roof five feet! Fancy for a moment how this would look on Broadway or Fifth-avenue, and how the firemen would get from roof to roof in case of fire. A building thus disfigured would appear something like a man with a shirt-collar extending six or eight inches above the top of his head.

Second—In section 29 the following is found: "All piers shall have bond stones of best bluestone or stone of equal strength therewith; each bond-stone shall be in width equal to the thickness of the wall or pier in which it is built." Now, imagine the piers between the windows of an elegant front on Fifth-avenue streaked with these rough bond-stones at regular distances!

Third—Section 41, referring to structures covered by sections 9 and 10, requires that each beam shall be full length, so as to extend from wall to wall. Now, supposing the building to be 75 or 100 feet wide, (as often happens,) we would soon be obliged to obtain our timber from some other planet, as the big trees of California would soon give out, not to speak of the cost.

Fourth—In the last clause of section 70 a penalty attaches—after ten days' notice—to anything which is in violation of the proposed law at the time it passes. This preposterous clause might extend to the entire demolition of an expensive structure, built strictly in accordance with the law in force at the time of execution.

Fifth—Section 69 requires that any person who wishes to alter or repair a building in a manner not technically suited to the provisions of the law (however substantially he may desire to do the work) must first swear to the same, then gather together a particular committee of the Institute of Architects, then another particular committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and these two committees are to sit in judgment on the matter. It would be very difficult and expensive to get two such committees together at any time; but only think of it in the Summer season, when the members would be scattered over the length and breadth of the land!

It is asserted by "Civis" that the thickness of the walls of dwellings in the present law is fixed, regardless of the width of the building. Now, let us see what the sixth section of present law says: "In all buildings over twenty-five feet in width, and not having brick partition walls or girders, supported by columns running from front to rear, the walls shall be increased an additional four inches in thickness to the same relative thickness in height as required in this section for every additional ten feet in width of said building or any portion thereof."

Now, as to the number of architects in New-York, they certainly run up to 300, Mr. Bloor to the contrary notwithstanding. The names in the business directory are only those of firms, and those not having a partner or partners—and not all of them—while many firms consist of three or four members, only one of whom, of course, counts in said directory; and as to the number of Institute members, they may perhaps be swelled beyond the thirty or so by "honorary members," and by the names of those who have left it in disgust. Finally, to ascertain the exact value of Mr. Bloor's opinion in matters of this kind, it would be "interesting" to know how many buildings (if any) have been erected under any building law in this City from his plans and under his supervision. As regards his allusion to architects who resort to dishonorable practices, by all means let us know who they are.

The whole matter in a nut-shell is this: Members of this Institute are very anxious to place themselves in a position so as to have entire control of the building laws of this City, as they have little else to do. But seeing that the majority of them are architects only after the manner of the renowned Pecksniff, the wisdom of the arrangement may be seriously questioned.

Saturday, April 12, 1873. VITRUVIUS.

President John Adams to His Grandson.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the subjoined copy of a letter never before in print, with the remark:

The diplomatic life into which the grandson of an ex-President and son of a future Chief Magistrate was peeping at the Court of Russia, in 1814, culminated a half century later at St. James in the grand diplomacy of our civil war:

QUINCY, Nov. 18, 1814.

MY DEAR CHARLES: I have read that the handwriting is an emblem of the mind. If this observation is well founded, your letter of the 17th of January is a good proof of a clear head and sound heart. I have not seen a stronger original character in the writing of any youth of your age. Though you have no remembrance of me, I recollect you with lively emotions. I came into the room and found none but you. I asked you jocularly, "Charles, can you show me the chamber where your mother is?" She was then sick, up two pair of stairs. I had no suspicion that you could do it. But you answered as pert as a robin, "Yes, Sir," and away you waddled into the entry, and with both hands upon one stair to help your feet up to another, you ascended like a little hero, and I after you with great delight to the chamber door. I thought this little fellow will one day be a man. All that I have seen and heard of you confirms that opinion. You have reason to exult that you are "A free-born American;" and I wish you may never be ashamed to boast of it. In all cases remember that birth without wisdom is reproach and disgrace. I do, indeed, hope that you will be eminent in mathematics and classics, as well as in French and German and Russian. Your brothers are growing up to be men. George is as tall as I am. You have an inestimable advantage over them in the care of your father and mother. My love and blessing to them, to your uncle and aunt Smith, and to my great grandchildren. I am in a promising way to have a plentiful crop of great grandchildren, for your cousins Abigail and Caroline are lately married. I cannot express to you, my dear boy, nor to any one else, the ardor of the desire to see you, which glows in the bosom of your grandfather.

JOHN ADAMS.

Master CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Petersburg.

This "Master Charles Francis Adams" of 1814 is to deliver the address on the "Life and Services of Wm. H. Seward" in this City on the 18th.

Strike of Pennsylvania Glove-Makers.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 12.

The knit glove-makers of Germantown, about sixty in number, have struck for an advance of wages, demanding a return to the war prices. They are paid by the dozen, make from $12 to $15 per week, and work about ten months in a year. Last year they worked steadily during the whole twelve months. The men say that in 1866 their wages were reduced ten per cent. by mutual consent of the employers and employes, on condition that with the revival of business the wages should be raised to the old "war rates." The employers deny any knowledge of such an agreement, and say that the changes in the values of all necessaries have more than counterbalanced the reduction of 1866. The strike is confined to the Germantown factories, six in number, and, as there is no sale for gloves except in the Fall, the manufacturers say that they can better afford to stop the glove looms than to give the increased pay demanded by the strikers.

[illegible] OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

[illegible] on the Bank of England [illegible] attention not only on account of [illegible], but because these events [illegible] because of rare occurrence. [illegible], however, the bank was in a [illegible] almost chronic tribulation on this [illegible]. About the year 1780, and for some [illegible] series of most successful forgeries [illegible] upon the bank by a very clever [illegible], named Price. One day a note was [illegible], and promptly cashed, its admirable [illegible] causing the fraud to remain undiscovered [illegible] the note reached a certain department [illegible] a long while these forgeries continued. [illegible] marvelously fertile in expedient and [illegible] Proteus in disguises, and defied all attempts at discovery; but at last his offenses were brought home to him, and he anticipated justice by hanging himself. Probably the long success of this man was mainly attributable to the very unusual circumstance in such cases of his having but a single confederate—his mistress. His proceedings, or rather those of the bank directors, proved, on one occasion, highly inconvenient to an eminent artist in a kindred art to that of the engravers—painting. George Morland, the famous cattle painter, was at the time hiding from his creditors, "and," says Allan Cunningham, his biographer, "had hid himself at Hackney, where his anxious looks and secluded manner of life induced some of his charitable neighbors to believe him a maker of forged notes. The directors of the bank dispatched two of their most dexterous emissaries to inquire, reconnoitre, search, and seize. The men arrived and began to draw lines of circumvallation round the painter's retreat; he was not, however, to be surprised; mistaking those agents of evil men for bailiffs, he escaped from behind as they approached in front, fled into Hoxton, and never halted until he had hid himself in London. Nothing was found to justify suspicion, and when Mrs. Morland, who was his companion in this retreat, told them who her husband was, and showed them some unfinished pictures, they made such a report at the bank that the directors presented him with a couple of £20 notes by way of compensation for the alarm they had occasioned, so that good, as usual, came out of evil."

Between 1797 and 1818, there were 998 prosecutions of persons for forging Bank of England notes, or knowingly uttering or possessing such forged notes, knowing them to be forged, and 313 capital convictions. Between 1783 and 1797, forty-two persons were executed for forgery in London and Middlesex alone.

In 1797 an act was passed for enabling the Bank of England to issue notes under the value of five pounds, and forthwith so amazing an increase of forgeries took place that the number of those who suffered death for the forgery of bank-notes, in 1798, and the two succeeding years, was twice or thrice as great as that of all who had suffered for the same offense for fifty years. One hundred and forty-six persons perished at the gallows for forgeries of Bank of England notes in the eight years subsequent to 1797. The conclusion is obvious that the small notes were the temptation, but the reason of this does not seem nearly so clear. We can only surmise that it was considered so much easier to pass them, just as more attention is now attracted to a fifty than to a five-pound note. Yet in the present day one-pound notes are still issued in Ireland and Scotland, and their forgery is very rare. The great proportion of the Bank of England forgeries were in one-pound notes, and in 1817 it was computed that there were 20,000 of them afloat. Indeed, a member of Parliament said at that time that he felt convinced half the Bank of England notes circulated in the three northern counties were forgeries. In 1797 the entire cost of prosecutions for forgery was £1,500. In the last three months of 1818 it was near £20,000!

In 1819 the London Society of Arts appointed a committee to inquire into the best way of engraving and printing bank notes. The inquiries were suggested not merely on account of the commercial loss consequent on forgeries, but by a repugnance on the part of the public to the punishment inflicted for this crime. The reluctance of juries to convict was evident in 1819, and from that time continued to increase. The Bank of England notes were so exactly copied that it became notorious that the bank officers themselves could not detect the forgeries. The Bank Directors were greatly blamed for their presumed apathy in not taking vigorous steps to discover some method of preparing the notes which might thwart the schemes of the forgers, but it was presently proved that they were not to blame. When 180 plans, submitted for their approval, regularly classified and arranged by their order, were placed before a committee of the House of Commons, together with specimens of the proposed originals and successful imitations executed by the bank engraver, to show how easily they might be forged. Seventy varieties of paper were exhibited, in which every alteration advised had been tried. In some cases the directors had even gone so far as to furnish to the projectors the means of carrying out their ideas. The committee, however, were of opinion that none of the many ingenious plans suggested would answer. A result of the proceedings of the committee was that an act was passed, in 1820, "for the further prevention of forging and counterfeiting Bank of England notes," and it was shortly before the passage of this act that the manufacture of the notes was placed in the hands where it has since remained.

A writer on the subject of Bank of England forgeries in 1818, says: "In whatever degree the forgeries may be reduced it will be of great importance to protect the paper against them by improvements in its struture."

No doubt the attention was mainly directed to this end, and it has been rewarded with success. For more than half a century the manufacture of Bank of England notes has been in the hands of one family, that of Portal. England gained the advantage of receiving the Portals with the Lefevres, Labouchères, Romellys, Bouveries, and so many others who have risen to fame, as her adopted children by reason of religious persecution in France. Originally of Spanish origin, a branch of the family emigrated in the eleventh century to Languedoc, in France, and Odric de Portallo [Portal, in Spanish, means entry, gate of a town,] was "capitoul," or chief governor, of Toulouse in 1204. This office, the highest in the province, was held twenty-two times by a member of the Portal family. In the Huguenots struggles the Portals were ardent partisipators on that side. Jean François de Portal, the fifteenth in direct descent from Oldric, was massacred shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His château was burned, and his sons made their escape with the utmost difficulty. The two eldest were concealed in an oven, while the soldiers were ransacking the house, and subsequently were conveyed away in casks, and at length able to escape to England. The third, Pierre, was pursued as far as Montauban, and there, when exhausted by fatigue, sheltered by a baker. He was father of Pierre, who rose to honor in his own country, and was made a Peer of France by Louis XVIII.

Of the elder brothers, the second became tutor to George III., the eldest settled at Freefolk Priors, in Hampshire, and from him the present owner of the Laverstoke Mills is descended.

Laverstoke is quite a small village in the chalky county of Hampshire, and it is supposed that the water of a small stream called the Test which runs through it, is as favorable to bank-noting as the Trent is to brewing. What has principally prevented forgery on the Bank of England by means of bank notes since the Messrs. Portal have been engaged in their manufacture, is the great expense of the process involved. It is very easy for a first-rate engraver to get a plate and forge the engraving, but the processes for the paper are an almost insuperable difficulty. The chief danger now lies in the possibility of the forgers getting hold of the Laverstoke paper. This they did in 1863, and it of course occasioned the utmost consternation. Having gone down to the neighboring village of Whitchurch and got into communication with a good-for-nothing young fellow, whose father was carpenter to the paper mill, they contrived to corrupt him, and through him a much more important person connected with the works, and so got several batches of bank paper. They were, however, soon discovered and received heavy sentences, and no doubt the Messrs. Portal now take additional precautions.

In September, 1824, the bank sustained very heavy losses through a forgery, but this was consequent on forged powers of attorney, and in no wise reflected on the Laverstoke establishment. The offender was Mr. Fauntleroy, whose name will ever be remembered in England, not so much on account of his crime as for the fact of his being the last man hung in that country for forgery.

Fauntleroy was arrested in September, 1824, by a famous "Bow-street runner," as the detectives of that day were called, who forced his way into the parlor of the banking-house, of which Mr. Fauntleroy was head, and told him very quietly that he must arrest him. Fauntleroy signed some blank checks, which, in the ordinary way of business, were before him, but in a hand which was so altered by agitation as to be hardly recognizable. Then, turning to the officer, he told him, in a whisper, that, if he would only let him escape, he would put £10,000 into his hand. Fauntleroy's habit was, by forging powers of attorney, to obtain possession of the capital of his clients which the Bank of England held, and then, duly paying the interest, all seemed to them right. In a box in his private room was found a list of forgeries amounting to £120,000, and, strange to say, also a written statement accompanied the list of victims to the following effect:

In order to keep up the character of our house, I have forged powers of attorney, and have thereupon sold out all these sums without the knowledge of any of my partners. I have given credit in the accounts for the interest when it became due.
HENRY FAUNTLEROY.

Then came the following words: "The bank first began to refuse our acceptances, and thereby destroy the credit of our house. The bank shall smart for it."

The loss sustained by the Bank of England was £360,000, but if it smarted, so did Mr. Fauntleroy.

As a man moving in excellent society, the greatest interest was felt in the criminal; but all efforts for a commutation of the sentence proved futile, and indeed a case in which mercy was less deserved can scarcely be conceived. It was for something of the same sort of crime that the late Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and his partners, Messrs. Strahan & Bates, suffered penal servitude some years ago. Their offenses, however, were less than Fauntleroy's. They appropriated securities, but committed no forgery.

In 1832 Sir Robert Peel introduced an act to discontinue the punishment of death for forgery in certain cases, and in 1837 that punishment for the offense was abolished altogether.

Mr. Kiernan Again.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To-morrow our Reform Board of Education is to elect a clerk. Lawrence D. Kiernan, the present clerk, is a candidate for re-election. Will you allow me, in furtherance of his wishes, to state the fact that to-day 3,000 teachers are disappointed in not receiving their pay because Mr. Kiernan had neglected to secure a supply of blank checks—probably because he was too busy wire-pulling. Respectfully,

SAMUEL P. BLEW.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1873.

A Heartless Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to you to call your attention to an occurrence which took place on Friday last. Seven students of Columbia College started from Hoboken in a six-oared gig, intending to row to Harlem. When off the Weehawken oil-yard, about one-quarter of a mile from shore, the boat, being struck by two large waves in succession, filled and sank, leaving the crew struggling in the water. One of the party being unable to swim, and all being almost paralyzed by the ice-cold water, it was with the utmost difficulty that they kept from sinking. Their shouts for help were heard on shore, and they could see preparations being made to send boats to their assistance. In the meantime, however, a sloop bore down upon them, and they made sure that they would be picked up. She passed only twenty yards from the struggling crew, but, in reply to their shouts, the Captain only laughed and waved his hand. There was a boat towing astern and three men on deck, one of whom could easily have come to their assistance. The name of the sloop was seen to be the Traffic, of Fairfield. In about ten minutes three boats reached them from the shore, and they were picked up almost frozen, having been between fifteen and twenty minutes in the water. Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to ask if nothing can be done to reach the Captain who so inhumanly refused to assist them, for if the shore boats had been two or three minutes later they would all have been drowned. In contrast to his behavior is that of the men from the vessels at the wharf, and the employes at the oil-yard, who afforded them, in the most kind and generous manner, every assistance in their power, and to whom, in the name of the rescued crew, I would return heartfelt thanks.

I remain yours, respectfully, '73.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1873.

Our Indian Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the cry of retaliation to extermination against the Modocs for their recent infamous treachery, in murdering Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, has in a measure subsided, our "sober second thoughts" will again become supreme, and we shall "judge righteous judgment." Till then let the public mind remain in suspense. No one more vehemently condemns treachery than the writer of this article; it is a crime admitting of no palliation or excuse. The Modocs will probably be exterminated. So let it be; yet the pen of the future historian of America, when we have passed into dust, will calmly and truly tell the generations which succeed us of the why and wherefore of this infamous deed. He will tell those living 200 years hence on the soil of America, that a so-called Christian people landed on this continent from Europe, and, coming into contact with its inhabitants, the wild children of the forest and plain, were treated by them with gentleness, if not affection; he will tell them of William Penn, the good Quaker, who, actuated by justice and honor, made a treaty with the Indians, which never was broken, which ever was sacred; he will tell them that this is the only treaty the Indians ever made with the whites which was observed by the latter; he will tell them that year by year the whites encroached upon the hunting-grounds of the Indians, and, instead of seeking to win them into the ways of civilization, constantly pushed them further out into the wilderness; he will tell them that, while this process was going on the domains allotted to the red man were ever being invaded by the vilest specimens of the white race, seeking by every villainous art to debauch and degrade his unsuspecting brother; he will tell them that territory sacredly allotted to the Indian, to be his home, has been ruthlessly torn away from him; he will tell them that bands of ruffians, disguised as Indians, have robbed and murdered those crossing the plains and living on the frontiers, and that the innocent Indian was murdered in retaliation, and he will tell them, to the shame and disgrace of the United States forever, that the Government has broken every treaty ever made with every Indian tribe. Now I wish to present a point for the consideration of every lawyer, statesman, or intelligent man. However absurd the proposition may be now considered, the United States, by its highest judicial decisions, has determined that each Indian tribe is a distinct nation. Treaties have been made between the respective parties from the first settlement of the country, perhaps with more solemnity attending them than ever occurred where the parties were the United States and any of the European Powers. As aforesaid, the United States have broken—I might say in all cases—these treaty stipulations. What is the effect of such action on the part of a civilized nation? War! War! Ships are attacked on the ocean, towns and cities are bombarded, armies land on the soil of the nation who has broken its faith, and scatter death and devastation. By what consistency can we denounce and destroy the Indian, when he adopts the very policy we sustain? The truth is, Mr. Editor, we may as well honestly admit it, that our whole conduct toward the Indians has been most infamous, and if they occasionally retaliate, is it to be wondered at? We talk of feeding and clothing them; such action would not be required if we would pay our debts to them, now amounting to millions of dollars. The true course to pursue with the Indian tribes is: First, to pay them all what we owe. Second—To consolidate the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Pottowatomies, and such other tribes as are fit therefor, in the Indian Territory, and organize there a State Government, in which all the members of the different tribes will be regarded as citizens. Third—Place the Apaches, Utes, Kiowas, and other wild tribes on reservations. Keep them there by the strong arm of the law, and let the Society of Friends continue its good work among them. We can partially pay the obligation we owe the Indian by adopting this course. Gen. Grant is acting wisely and nobly, and the brightest star in his galaxy of fame in future years will be that he was the friend of those who appeared almost friendless.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1873. C. R.

An Old Criminal.

William Collins, of No. 160 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for having committed a brutal assault on Mrs. Anna Hartwick, a tenant in the house, by striking her in the face with a heavy kerosene-lamp, disfiguring her for life. A gentleman named Henry J. Dorrien testified to the utterly unprovoked and brutal character of the assault. Collins was about making a statement when Judge Dowling said: "That will do; I know you. You are Looney Bill, the panel-thief, whom I sent to State Prison twenty years ago from Special Sessions." Collins was found guilty and remanded for sentence. Collins, a sheer-threatening looking ruffian, was taken into the prison.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The condition of the money market yesterday changed somewhat for the better, the highest price paid for the use of greenbacks per day being from three-sixteenths to one-quarter of one per cent. The money-lenders very generally believe that no indictments will be found by the Grand Jury against them for usury, and, as a consequence, allow the currency which they hold to come into use. It is thought that the present monetary stringency will relax toward the close of the present week, as greenbacks have been received during the past ten days from the country in large quantities.

The stock market opened strong yesterday, but shortly before the close of business in the Exchange a moderate panic ensued, owing, as some allege, to a certain heavy firm in Broad-street realizing on large quantities of railroad securities. It is said that the firm became tired of paying such exorbitant rates of interest, and concluded to turn its stock into money rather than hold on longer at such a daily sacrifice. Many of the business men of the street predict a panic in consequence of the stringent money market, and say that they are sure it will ensue, even if money eases up in a few days.

The Rights of Citizens as Prosecutors—Opinion by Judge Pratt.

Yesterday Judge Pratt delivered his decision in the case of Thomas Prosser against the Brooklyn Board of Education, the plaintiff applying for an injunction to restrain the board from applying $41,000 of the funds in their hands to the erection of a school-house in the Eighteenth Ward, and an order compelling them to apply said money to the erection of a school building in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn. Judge Pratt dissolved the injunction, and in doing so spoke on the rights of citizens as prosecutors, as follows:

The rule is well settled that for wrongs against the public, whether actually committed or only apprehended, the remedy is by a prosecution instituted by some officer authorized by law to act in its behalf. Any other rule would involve the community in excessive litigation, and harass public officers with vexatious suits. If every tax-payer had a right to question the validity of a law, or the action of a public officer in the courts, in respect to his rights in common with other tax-payers, no law could be executed, no tax collected, and no officer permitted to perform his duties.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2794, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 485, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 756, March et al. vs. The First National Bank of Mobile; 47, Brown vs. Nuenoel et al.; 209, Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1887, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2860, Cowdin vs. Gottestren; 894½, Dobson, by Guardian, vs. Elias et al.; 205, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 521, Tyson vs. The Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company; 874½, Levy vs. Moore; 887½, Moretts vs. Omnick et al.; 365, Manton vs. Cabot et al.; 655¼, Towle vs. Remsen et al.; 661, Collins vs. Collins; 758, Frothingham vs. Kemp et al.; 825½, Carr vs. Drew et al.; 905, Burke vs. Graham; 1049, Claflin et al. vs. Bennie.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2162, Crolius et al. vs. Stark et al.; 1178, Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.; 960, Brennigan vs. Fox; 14, Schaeffer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 532, McHarg vs. Phillips et al.; 912, Carnes vs. The Florida Railroad Company; 996, The Loaners' Bank vs. Figney et al.; 1008, Bradley, Executor, vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1066, Wellenberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1617, Scott vs. The Mayor; 1618, Norton vs. The Mayor; 1619, Steers vs. The Mayor; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 663½, Shepperd vs. Johnson et al.; 1130, Lewis et al. vs. Dittendorfer; 2254, Hallowell vs. The Mayor; 428, Smith vs. The Mayor; 2246, Stow Pavement Company vs. The Mayor; 274, Willet vs. Kipp et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—67, Griffin vs. Morrison, Jr.; 77, Davis, Receiver, vs. Birdseye; 129, Topping et al. vs. Harris et al.; 143, Kasinski vs. Green, Controller; 145, Novarro vs. Green, Controller; 176, Goodridge vs. Lane; 177, Colton vs. Murray; 178, Simmons vs. Wood; 192, Guerson vs. Mason; 231, Greer vs. Ely; 240, Lodwick vs. Ford et al.; 250, Bradford vs. Veman; 255, Monell et al. vs. Rubber-tip Pencil Company; 259, Wrightman vs. Hill; Call 261, Norman et al. vs. Degman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2049, Horn vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 339, Hisser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2163, Prouty vs. Payne; 1503, Davis vs. Jennings et al.; 2431, Kain vs. Hayes; 2059, Biggs vs. Knapp; 2081, Dailey vs. Kendall; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 2125, Norwood, Receiver vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company; 2126, Same vs. Same; 2127, Same vs. Same; 2128, Same vs. Same; 2161, Curry vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2139, Hoole vs. The Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society; 2003, Gabrielson vs. The Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society; 1859, Sto er vs. Porter; 47, Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1895, Lorch vs. Becker; 2109, Bell vs. French et al.; 2131, Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2026, Romertz vs. The East River National Bank; 50, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 1690, Ward et al. vs. Gomes; 1740, Sloan vs. Johnson et al.; 1762, Van Hoesser vs. Holle; 1770, Reed vs. Sinclair; 52, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2424, Bush vs. Field; 1790, Condon vs. Martin; 1792, McCullough vs. Parry, et al.; 1794, Badger vs. The Railway Passenger Association; 1798, Peake Administrator, vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 1800, Belford vs. Guillemont; 1802, Baker vs. Reamer; 1806, Peet vs. Gaynor; 1808, Ellis vs. Slack; 1832, Hoffheimer vs. Meyers; 1834, Leopold vs. Strauss; 1836, Ackerman vs. Jones; 1842, Graham vs. Mitchell; 1844, Goorley vs. Brandon; 1846, Boyle vs. Smith; 1848, Kearney vs. Roche; 1850, Malloy vs. Galway; 1854, Myers vs. Hazard.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—65, Keech vs. Hoey; 20, Harris vs. Lowenstein et al.; 53, Moody vs. La Malfa; 57, Crosby Executor, vs. Scallion et al.; 69, Rykert vs. Wilson; 22, Ham vs. Mason; 29, Lowery vs. Smith et al.; 44, Krekeler vs. Ritter; 45, Roland vs. Ryder; 46, Duper vs. Noelke; 55, Beamish vs. Matthews; 56, Falk vs. Herschorn; 58, Hawkins vs. Finke; 66, Brown vs. Day; 2, Frost vs. Jessup; 9, Underhill vs. Bryant; 21, Dorley vs. Van Cott; 27, Craftsman's Life Assurance Company vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 52, Ranch vs. Rumel; 63, Hosfeldt vs. Clonan; 64, Foster vs. McMullen.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1599, Ham vs. Debost; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 487, Wehle vs. Haviland; 1964, Laebur vs. McMullin; 1949, Sherfeldt vs. Crany; 1523, Coe vs. Cassidy; 1930, Brown vs. Smith; 3194, Guides vs. The Mayor; 969, Carvallo vs. Bulkley; 973, Same vs. Same; 1901, Hammon vs. O'Donnell; 1906, Same vs. Same; 290, Read vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1038, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1012, Merchant vs. Horgan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 2097, Bleeker vs. The Mayor; 2088, Hall vs. The Providence and N. Y. S. S. Co.; 2108, Hamelburg vs. Stilwell; 2109, Darby vs. Aymer; 2110, Wertheimer et al. vs. Frank; 2112, Parry vs. Fields; 2113, Greny vs. Barger; 2114, Farr vs. Lyet; 2115, Barr vs. Shepperd; 2117, The Ninth National Bank of New-York vs. The Ninth Ward Bank; 2118, Henry vs. Sharp; 2120, Benson vs. Richards; 2121, Ripley vs. Hefferd; 769, Springsteen vs. Clark.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1522, Iselin vs. Davis; 1813, Cobb vs. Reynolds Hy. Eng. Company; 1771, Abrahams vs. Marsh; 1615, Dutton vs. Hughes; 1829, Willets vs. Wilber; 1841, Glatz vs. Handersberg; 1563, Crozier vs. Gates; 1759, Stewart vs. Brown; 823, Cowen vs. Dodd; 1847, Dockstader vs. Bessel; 1857, Lane vs. McMahon; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1141, Carey vs. Maher; 1931, Liebmann vs. Norman; 1941, Bow vs. Bacher; 2264, Fischer vs. Crowley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1393, Allenbrand vs. Barnard; 1769, Pinkwoky vs. Douglass; 1811, Stewart vs. Moschowitz; 1855, Johnson vs. Larned; 808, Hernstein vs. Morgan; 1826, Schafer vs. Hochbin; 1110, Phelps vs. Connolly; 1072, Powell vs. Aarons; 1323, Newton vs. Berry; 1652, The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Kotz; 1856, Steinman vs. Grady; 1870, Dollner vs. Jardine; 1252, Heinberger vs. Burgh; 1910, Steinbarter vs. Robertson; 570½, Carman vs. McKenzie; 1898, Looram vs. Kelsam.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2265, Berrian vs. Ogden; 1491, Fischer vs. Gross; 2183, Sidebotham vs. Fanner; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; 2268, Hirsch vs. Show; —, Hermance vs. Woolsey; —, Tiebout vs. Vandermede; 2313, Diehl vs. Newman; 2325, Hoyt vs. Funk; 2312, Warren vs. Waters; 2261, Ackerman vs. Pote; 1790, Boyd vs. Leger; 2330, Trowbridge vs. Unger; 1103, Romer vs. Healey; 1910, Steinhorter vs. Roberteer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, R.—James Byrnes, felonious assault and battery; William Robertson, felonious assault and battery; William Regaraberg, felonious assault and battery; Henry Sturtz, felonious assault and battery; Philip Hertz, felonious assault and battery; Henry M. Loenstein, forgery; Frank Rogers, forgery; Margaret Brown, grand larceny; Charles Stapf, grand larceny; Louis Herring and Samuel Sanford, grand larceny; Ferdinand Balschofster, false pretenses; Charles Rielly, attempt at burglary; Henry Rochu, receiving stolen goods; Albert B. Smith, petit larceny; Otis Scanlon, gambling; Samuel Harris, gambling; Ferdinand Bischoplin, false pretenses; Charles Riley, attempted burglary; James Merckle, petit larceny; John Summer, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Newton, Jr., *vs.* United States Trust Company et al.; order of reference.

Dodge *vs.* Hennessy; order of reference.

Coar *vs.* O'Brien; order granted.

Powell *vs.* Camp; action dismissed with costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Shipsey *vs.* The Bowery National Bank; case filed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of N. W. Stuyvesant, a supposed lunatic; commission granted.

Whitney *vs.* Whitney; motion denied with $10 costs.

Smith, &c., *vs.* Britton; motion granted for third Friday.

Whitmore *vs.* Van Steenbergh; motion denied.

Clark *vs.* Smith et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Howell *vs.* Howell; motion granted.

Smith et al. *vs.* Welf; motion denied, &c. See memorandum.

In the matter of the application of Mary J. Farrell *vs.* Geo. A. Mott; reference ordered and order settled.

In the matter of the petition of New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SMUGGLED GOODS CONDEMNED.

United States vs. 400 *Packages Silver Leaf.*—This action was founded on the seizure of 400 packages of silver leaf on board the steamer Thuringia, supposed to have been smuggled. No claimant appearing, a decree of condemnation was entered by default.

United States vs. 171 *Boxes Cigars, &c.*—Seized at No. 205 Elm-street, for violation of the Internal Revenue law, Gonzales & Leibertz, claimants. Verdict for the plaintiff condemning the goods.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 18½; Soft Iowa Spring, $1 25; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 50; $1 49 offered at close. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 34c.@34½c. in elevator; 40c.@42c. for Sacked. Oats firmer at 29c.@30c. in elevator; 33c.@33½c. for Sacked. Barley and Rye—Very little done. Whisky dull at 87c. for small lots. Pork strong and higher at $16 75 cash; $16 82½ seller June. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; a large demand for future Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Burlington, Iowa, at 6¼c., and 8½c. buyer May; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides at Peoria, Ill., at 18¼c., seller June. Bacon active and higher; a large speculative demand; sales of Shoulders at 7½c., seller and buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c., seller August; Clear Sides, 10c., seller May; 10¼c., buyer last half of May; 10¼c. seller June; 10½c., seller last half June; 10¾c., seller July; 10¾c. at Cincinnati, buyer August; free on cars, 11c., seller August. Lard held out of market; 8c. freely offered. Live Hogs steady at $4 70@$5 25. Cattle firmer at $2@$5 for Texans; $2 25@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $3@$4 75 for Stockers; $4 25@$5 87½ for fat Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged; the sales were almost all on private terms. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28¼; No. 2 do., $1 19¼, for Regular; $1 19¾ for Fresh, cash; $1 21¼, seller May; $1 23½, seller June; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 10½; Rejected, 95c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31½c. for Regular; 33½c.@34c. for Fresh, cash; 34½c., seller May; 37c., seller June; 40c., seller August. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 24¼c., cash; 28½c., seller May. Rye firm and scarce; 64c. bid for No. 2. Barley a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Fall at 68¼c. for Regular, 69c.@74c. for Fresh, according to location. Provisions active and higher. Pork closed strong at $16 40 cash, or seller May; $16 87½ bid, seller June, with sales. Lard steady at 8½c., spot; 8¼c., seller May; 8¾c., seller June. Bulk Meats in good demand at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Short Rib Middles; 8¾c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18½c. Flour dull; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 75; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$11 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 68c.@69c.; do. Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 61½c.; do. for July, 61c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 51c. Rye unchanged; steady. Hay—Western, $26@$31. Provisions a shade firmer but quiet. Mess Pork, $17@$17 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@15c. Lard, 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter in good demand, steady, and unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90½c.@91c.

BUFFALO, April 15.—Flour quiet; Western Spring at $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; Western spring on track, $1 50; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 56; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 46; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 55; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn firm; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 2, in store, at 58c.; 3,600 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats dull; Western Mixed, in store and on track, 38c.@40c. Barley steady; sales, 3,750 bushels on private terms; held, Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance of articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 1,000 bushels prime White Canada at $2 09; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 68. Corn dull; sales 1,800 bushels Western at 58c.@60c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1 11; sales, 300 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—15,500 bushels Wheat, 1,800 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $9. Wheat steady at $1 45@$1 65; some dealers offering $1 70 for choice White on arrival. Corn in good demand; Mixed, 40c.; White, 42c., on arrival. Oats steady at 31c.@37c., in bulk, on arrival; 40c.@42c. sacked from store. Rye steady; paying 75c.@77c. for prime lots. Provisions strong; Pork, $17@$17 50 for round lots. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c.; plain, 12½c.@13c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bulk Hams, 10½c., loose, ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces., 8¼c.@9c.; kegs, 9½c.@10c.; Steam, 8¼c. Whisky steady at 86c.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Flour firmer at $7 50@$7 65. Wheat firm at $1 65@$1 67. Corn firm at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 31c.@38c. Barley unchanged and quiet. Butter steady. Provisions stronger; offerings light; Pork, $16 75 bid, held at $17. Lard firm at 8¾c. for Steam; 8¾c.@8¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Whisky steady at 86c.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm and advanced 2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 82; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 60; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 67@$1 67½; May, $1 70@$1 70½; June, $1 71@$1 72¼; No. 2 Red, $1 67½@$1 68. Corn quiet; High Mixed, spot, 42c.; May, 43c.; Low Mixed, 41½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 35¼c.; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $4 65. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $6 50; Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$9. Wheat firm for prime; other grades dull; Red, $1 85@$1 90; Amber, $1 93@$1 95; No. 1 White, $2@$2 10. Rye steady at 83c. Corn active; Yellow, 62c.@63c.; White, 65c. Oats active; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 47c.@49c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, 91c. Clover-seed quiet at $8@$9. Groceries quiet and steady.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1 31½; No. 2, $1 22¼. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2, 27c. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 64½. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 82c. Receipts—3,600 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, $1 91½ bid, $1 96 asked; No. 1 White, $1 88¼@$1 83; Amber Michigan, $1 68@$1 68½. Corn steady; Yellow, 43c. bid, 44c. asked. Oats quiet and unchanged at 38c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, April 15.—There is nothing doing in Wheat or Rye. Small sales of Corn at 65c. for No. 2 Western Mixed. Barley dull; sales of 1 car No. 2 Canada West at $1 23. Oats steady but dull; sales of 1 car State at 50½c., and 1 car, bagged, at Susquehanna Depot, 48c. for Mixed State, and 52c. for White.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firmer and quiet; No 1 Winter Red held $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 63. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. for Mixed. Oats quiet at 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 52c. Resin dull at $3 50 for No. 1; $2 75 for No. 2; $3 90 for Extra, and $4 25 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip, and $4 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2 95.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and in fair demand at 53c.@55c. Lard firm at 8½c.@10c. Pork quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton—Demand limited; Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 4,101 bales; gross, 4,708 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,755 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 176,379 bales.

MOBILE, April 15.—Cotton dull, nominal; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 360 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,500 bales; coastwise, 291 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 36,002 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 400 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 28,388 bales.

GALVESTON, April 15.—Cotton flat; Good Ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 1,350 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales; stock, 61,835 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 811 bales; sales, 398 bales; stock, 40,789 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 4,692 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton—Nothing doing; Low Middling, nominally, 17¾c.; receipts, 420 bales; shipments, 868 bales; stock, 39,277 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 15.—Cotton week; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 213 bales; sales, 87 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,207 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 4,420 head, or 260 cars, against 289 cars for the same time last week; bulk of arrivals of medium grade; market opened slow at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; about 750 head disposed of; sales of 435 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,064 to 1,384, at $5 25@$6 50; 48 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,374 lbs. to 1,412 lbs., at $5 75@$6 50; 15 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 924 lbs., at $4 75; 16 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 903 lbs., at $5; 91 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,086 lbs. to 1,121 lbs., at $5 40@$5 50; 45 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,386 lbs., at $6 12½; 39 head Indiana Stockers, ranging from 970 lbs. to 972 lbs., at $4@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,200 head, against 3,200 head for the same time last week; market opened with light receipts, at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 161 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $7 35; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 90 to 108 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 50; 408 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 85 lbs., at $6 37½; 68 head State Sheep, averaging 99 lbs., at $7 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 24,100 head, against 12,960 head for the same time last week; most of arrivals through consignments; market slow at 10c. ℔ cwt. advance on last week's closing rates; prices rule at $5 40@$5 70.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; market fairly active; prices steady, notwithstanding the heavy receipts and the bad weather; sales of fair, 1,000 lbs., to choice, 1,350 lbs., Steers, at $5@$6 30; Stockers, $4 65@$4 75; Butchers' Cows, $3 85@$4 05; Shipments, 3,000. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 7,500; 10c. higher on good grades, which sold freely at $5 10@$5 30, closing steady; pens well cleared of all but rough lots; shipments, 7,000. Sheep firm and active; receipts, 1,300; sales of common to good at $4 25@$6 15.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 15.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 220 head. Prices have not improved from last week, there being but few buyers; sales of Choice at $10 50@$11; Extra, $9 50@$10 25; First Quality, $8@$9; Second do. $6@$7 50; Third do., $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,399; business a little better than last week; the Al-[illegible] market appears to be [illegible] for the [illegible].

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867's, 93½; 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 90¼; Erie Railway shares, 51⅛.

1 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867's, 93¾; new 5's, 90¼; Erie Railway shares, 51⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93¾; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

FRANKFORT, April 15.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 15.—Rentes opened at 56f. 22c., and closed at 56f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in April, at 9⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port since the last report have been 14,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. Provisions—Lard, 39s. ℔ cwt.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 14th inst. have been 37,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 7d. ℔ cental for average California White. Provisions—Pork, 67s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, at 9 3-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port since the last report have been 13,000 quarters, including 10,000 American.

Evening—Fine Resin, 17s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, April 15.—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 05s. @ £33 10s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Petroleum, 41½f. for Fine Pale American.

The Seal Fishery.

A St. Johns, Newfoundland, letter writer mentions the arrival of the steamer Eagle, after only a fortnight's absence, with a cargo of 32,000 seals, valued at $90,000. He writes:

The Eagle's trip had certainly been a remarkably prosperous one. She led the way at the start on the 2d of March, and finding clear water steamed rapidly northward, and on the 5th struck the seals off Cape John, the most northern point of Notre Dame Bay. Here she found herself surrounded by myriads of "white coats," as far as the eye could reach, enjoying themselves on the ice, fed by the milk of their loving mothers. Unluckily, however, they were only about ten days old; whereas they are not in their prime until three weeks old. At this tender age the hunters call them "cats"—a term of contempt. The Captain of the Eagle with difficulty restrained the impatience of his men, and kept them from laying hands on the "cats" till they should fatten and be worthy of their attentions. For five days they virtuously abstained from murdering the innocents, watching impatiently their daily growth in grease, which is astonishingly rapid. It was a curious scene—a herd of perhaps 200,000 baby seals lying around amid the hummocks, whimpering with a noise very similar to that of as many human babies, but far dearer music to the ears of the hunters—all unconscious of the doom that awaited them, as they quietly fattened for the slaughter. By way of passing the time, the hunters turned their attention to the old seals, and killed some 30,000 of them. On the 10th of March their impatience could be no longer restrained. At last the Captain gave the word, "Overboard with you, and have at them; but they're too young yet." For the next five days, night and day, the work of death went on, for seal-hunters under such circumstances want little sleep or rest. When the hold was filled with fat the coal was thrown overboard, only enough to steam homeward being reserved, and the coal-bunks, the berths, and even the boxes of the men were crammed with seals. The hunters slept where they could—on a pile of frozen seals, in barrels on deck, or on the floor of the forecastle, between walls of fat. To complete the cargo, 5,000 seals were piled on deck, till the vessel sank so deep that her deck was almost on a level with the water. So many young seals—mere "cats"—have been taken this year, that there is a loud outcry for a law that will prohibit sealing steamers from leaving port sooner than March 10.

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T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture, NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, No. 747 Broadway. Desires to call attention to his fine assortment of fashionable FURNITURE, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, &c. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of this POPULAR SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS in the furnishing of their houses or apartments, are invited to an examination of the same.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 45th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX M. LESLEY No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000. T. W. DECKER, President. DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 5 to 8 in the evening. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank-books in English, French, and German. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July. ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,344,878 69. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 207 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE; A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

DURKHEIM A. D. H. RHEINPFALTZ, GERMANY. Fraülein Andreä's educational establishment for young ladies. Great advantages for languages, music, and drawing. Terms $450 in per annum. Reference, RUSSELL W. MCKEE, No. 190 Water-st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ST. MARK'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, near Rochester, N. Y., in open country, for boys under fifteen; scholars received at any time; can remain during Summer vacation. Terms, $300 per annum. Reference, Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, Buffalo, N. Y. REV. THOS. DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF Technology.—Entrance examinations June 7 and 8, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HOME SCHOOL FOR ORPHAN OR motherless children, under twelve years of age. For circular apply to Mrs. D. M. KIMBALL, Warren, Mass.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PERFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AN EXperienced teacher, desires pupils in Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics and English branches; would take a school; best of testimonials. Address W. W. F., No. 105 East 24th-st.

A LADY LIVING A FEW MILES FROM the City will take two or three little girls in her family to board and instruct. Address S. L. W., Bloomfield, N. J.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MISS H. H. PACKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 205 East 18th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 31st-st.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR Boys, Poughkeepsie.—Summer term commences April 21. S. PELHAM, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT from the middle of June as governess in a family who pass the Summer in the country or in traveling, and wish the studies of their children carried on during the school vacation. The advertiser has experience, and the highest testimonials as to her ability in the capacity proposed, or as traveling companion to a lady. Is familiar with European travel. Address, appointing interview after 2 P. M., Miss G. L., No. 124 East 24th-st., City.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH OR GERMAN would be given by a young gentleman, now reading law, who acquired those languages on the Continent, three or four evenings in the week, in partial payment for board and room, within an hour of the City Hall. Address, stating terms, &c., G. B. M., Box No. 146 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—A REFINED AND HIGHLY educated lady, desires a position as finishing governess in a respectable family; teaches English, French, Spanish and music; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Mrs. H. HAYWARD, Station F, New-York City.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young German lady, highly educated, able to teach German and music, desires a position as governess or companion to a lady. Address M. E., No. 343 8th-st., corner Avenue C.

WANTED—A TUITION OR ENGAGEMENT by an experienced English, classical and mathematical teacher; first-class testimonials and best of City reference. Address DELTA, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY TEACHING IN A PRIVATE school desires employment for an hour or two each day; terms from $1 to $2 per hour. Address Teacher, Box 200, Times West-side Office, No. 3 West 23d-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY BORN AND EDucated in France seeks an engagement as instructress in French and German in a private family; has highest references. Apply at No. 2 West 48th-st., New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES A POSITION as principal, or would establish a classical school; good references. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 174 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, SILKS RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, AND STRAW GOODS. Cheap. Call.

KID GLOVES, MONAGRAM and EDWARD, NEW SPRING SHADES by various STEAMERS, Office in Spellmont Building, NO. 369 BROADWAY, For the convenience of buyers. OUR STOCK IN GRAND-ST. comprises over Twenty Thousand Dozens. Acknowledged to be the best LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA. E. RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York. Fifth block east from the Bowery. Desbrosses-street cars from corner Broadway and Grand-st. bring you to the door in four minutes.

NEW SPRING GOODS. RICH LACES, COLORED YAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c. PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE. NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU, NOS. 16, 18, 20, 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS, Near the Palais Royal. GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article. INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRE SHAWLS. Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses, Ready-made Under-Clothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles. THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—The latest imported styles. Beautiful changes for Spring and Summer, elegant toilets. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Magic costume, in linen made up, is the feature for Summer. Come early.

18½ CENTS—FINE WHITE MATTINGS —Fancy, red, check, and coir mattings in great variety; cheviot shirtings, cloths, burlaps, canvas, fancy plush robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN 5TH-AV. OR EAST 30TH-ST., A gold BRACELET, with small pencil attached. Whoever returns it will be liberally rewarded. No. 104 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] JERSEY CATTLE. At Brighton, West Farms, N. Y., on THURSDAY, April [illegible] [illegible] Boulevard [illegible] three-quarter miles by the Southern Boulevard from Harlem Bridge [illegible] Depot, 42d-st., at 9:30, 10:15, and 11:30 A. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on April [illegible], at [illegible] room, No. 111 Broadway, [illegible] will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] per $100 each [illegible] Superior Ship Canal, Railroad [illegible] and Mattoon Railroad [illegible] and 50 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Danville Southern Railroad Company [illegible] particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the matter of ALFRED WILD, bankrupt, on the 29th day of March, 1873, I will sell at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth (14) day of April, 1873, at 12 M., by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, seven second mortgage bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for $1,000 each, held by me as collateral security for a debt of said company, indorsed by Alfred Wild. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. NEW-YORK, April 9, 1873. The sale above mentioned is adjourned to April 23, 1873, at 12 M., at same place. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 16, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] their store: Cargo brig Lily, from Messina, and can be examined on Pier No. 14, East River. Immediately after—400 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Spain.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through [illegible] [illegible] the said Alvina Guerin, consisting of millinery, fancy goods, and jewelry at the store, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, April [illegible], at 10 o'clock A. M. ABRAHAM WALLACE, Assignee.

AT AUCTION. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. W. C. [illegible], Auctioneer. L. M. [illegible] & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, APRIL 19, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., All the furniture, fixtures, &c., contained in the dwelling-house of the above number.

BANKRUPT SALE.—[illegible] [illegible] April [illegible], 1873, at 11 o'clock [illegible] standing claims of the Lodi Print Works [illegible] and of the undersigned as [illegible] April 3, 1873. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! APRIL! Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. [illegible] seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $50 up, for cash. Monthly installments received from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS. "The Silver Tongues," On rental and sale per installment plan. Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846,) 143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square, First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. E. HEBBELL'S, No. 3 Union-square, (No. 12 East 14th-st.)

A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching the piano, [illegible] scholars; terms moderate; refers to present [illegible] TEACHER, No. 242 East 30th-st., near [illegible].

WANTED—A TENOR CHOIR LEADER FOR a church in New-York. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 1,322, stating salary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WATSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Watson, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE CROTON FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Croton Falls Manufacturing Company, of the County of Westchester, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts or the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EUGENE A. BLEYTHING and JAMES F. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Eugene A. Bleything and James F. Marsh, of the County of Middlesex and [illegible] respectively, bankrupts [illegible]. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark in said district, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court. SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal, Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy. S. H. BALDWIN, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor. ap8-law3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED P. EDGERTON, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,870.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Augustus M. Miller, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and formerly carrying on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872. ALBERT C. AUBERY, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City. ap 9-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES MCNULTY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James McNulty, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1873. JAS. S. WILLET, Assignee. ap16-law3wW*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Wardens—O. P. Dorman, Watson J. Mildreth. Vestrymen—Hon. Edward Haight, (honorary Warden,) Thomas K. Conrad, W. B. Dick, A. H. Bancker, E. H. Tompkins, F. Collingwood, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., F. P. Earle.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT [illegible]. Henry Crisp, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mrs. John Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mrs. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK AND JOHN DUNSTABLE.—Mr. H. A. Stoddart, Miss Kate [illegible].

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DARK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Lovell, Miss Fanny Deane. Olympians, etc.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND [illegible] this evening.

BRYANT'S CAMPUS.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, [illegible] Warren Lysaght.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-STRELSY.—Geo. Bryant, Sayrooor, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 3½.—PIANO RE-CITAL by Miss Anna Mehlig.—EVENING AND CONCERT by Miss Agnes [illegible] and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU.—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—EXHIBITION of Mac Rice's Illustrations.

CENTRAL GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BAL-LOU'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is [illegible] a family paper, on unobjectionable advertisements being strictly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sun-[illegible].....$12

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the [illegible].....10

THE SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, postage extra.....2

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Clubbing at the WEEKLY.—All to one Post-Office address.—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 75; Twenty copies, per annum, $25; with an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

Names and addresses of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, and terms for each copy additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two cents; one year, $1; ten copies, one year, $15—and [illegible] same rate. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year [illegible].

Remittances should be made by Drafts on New-York City, or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and if neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Writers, when in a hurry, address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at which rates we are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We assume [illegible] and cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve [illegible].

Subscribers.

Subscribing THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

According to our Albany dispatch, Gov. DIX seems to think that the charter ought to pass "substantially" in the form it came from the Senate. If the Governor knows any clear ideas about what this form is, he is further gifted on the subject than even the Senators who have so profusely "investigated" it. On one point only is public opinion perfectly decided, and that is that the proposal to legislate certain men into office is an utterly untenable one. Even were "HANK" SMITH as clearly an honest man as he is confessedly the reverse of this, why should him cut from his associates on the Police Board, and impose him on a community that wants to get rid both of him and his colleagues? Again, why should Mr. SWINNEY be alone legislated for on the Park Board, and who among the other three officials is worth retaining that would not be secure of a reappointment? After we have had time to analyze the charter as it came from the Senate, we shall be able to judge of its "many elements of Reform." All that we know at present is, that were the measure ever so redolent of Reform, the presence of "HANK" SMITH would act like the fly on the apothecary's ointment, and cause it to emit a villainous stink of partisan jobbery and legislative corruption.

President GRANT has declined to allow the Civil Service Advisory Board to come to an end, as the opposition Press has been prophesying it would. He has named in Mr. CURTIS' place, Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, of this City; and in place of Mr. MEDILL, Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, of Ohio. Mr. EATON is well known in this City as warmly devoted to the cause of civil service reform. The President could not have made a nomination more conclusive as to his sincerity in the cause.

Having waited patiently for an opportunity to say something favorable of the State Senate, we are delighted to find the members of that august body rising superior to the paltry bribe of free rides on the railroads at the pleasure of the companies. And we can likewise praise without stint the ingenuity of these honorable Senators who, scorning to be bribed, and yet not intending to pay fare like ordinary mortals, sought to help themselves to free passes, by taking into consideration a bill compelling the railroads to carry them for nothing. Mr. LEWIS has the honor of promulgating this new gospel of morality, and he does it because "legislators should be freed from the now apparent obligation of receiving passes as a courtesy from the railroad companies." Mr. JAMES WOOD naturally "thought the bill a proper one, as the courtesy was now extended to legislators as a favor, while it should be their right." If the Senators pass this bill, they should also enact that all hotels shall board them on the same terms, and pass a bill that no tailor shall ever present them a bill. Then can the Senate be accorded the commendation of having eternally adhered to the record it made on the New-York charter, of being devoted to all interests but those of the public.

Another day having passed without action by the Assembly on the Police Justices bill, it is necessary again to remind the Republicans in that body that they cannot let this measure fail without subjecting themselves to lasting reproach. On the other hand, some of the Democrats are making an unenviable record in this matter, and none more than Mr. BLUMENTHAL. This gentleman has claimed to be the special representative of the Committee of Seventy, and the only efficient champion of Reform. Yet he has been found strenuously opposing this bill, and, we are informed, endeavoring to mislead Republicans as to public sentiment in this City regarding it. Nobody suspects Mr. BLUMENTHAL of having been bribed with money, but some tempting bait must have been held out to him. From the delight with which he has listened to his own speeches this session, it is reasonable to infer that Mr. BLUMENTHAL has become enamored of legislative life, and is anxious for a term in a higher sphere. This may be a commendable ambition, but the people are not disposed to give up Police Court reform merely that Mr. BLUMENTHAL may become a State Senator. The Republicans in the Assembly can more safely trust to the representations of Speaker CORNELL and Messrs. CLARKE, SMITH, PELL, PATTERSON, BLACKIE, BIGLIN, and OPDYKE, who more clearly represent the Reform sentiment of the City, than Mr. BLUMENTHAL. They have been strenuous advocates of the measure because they know the urgent need there is for its enactment. Some of them would have preferred a different method of appointment, and were convinced that the public would be better served by the removal of certain restrictions in the bill, but knowing the Reform sentiment asked for the bill in its present shape, they have surrendered their preferences. The Assembly should not hesitate to follow the example thus set.

Mr. OTTENDORFER need hardly have declined his pay as an alderman, in order to show that he is troubled with an excess of obtrusive virtue. If he refuses the emoluments of his office because he considers his services worth nothing to the City, no exception can be taken, for he is certainly the best judge of that fact, but if he means his refusal to be regarded as a censure of his official associates who do take their pay, we fear the public will not agree with him. There are gentlemen in the board as high in popular esteem as Mr. OTTENDORFER, who justly consider their services worth what the law allows for them, and who rightfully receive what they have fully earned. Messrs. VANCE, VAN SCHAICK, MORRIS, BILLINGS, and the rest surely need not suffer because the austere OTTENDORFER will have none of the Municipal cakes and ale, nor do we believe that public opinion requires them to follow the example thrust thus ostentatiously before them. The Board of Aldermen is composed, as a whole, of gentlemen who devote themselves to their duties, and whose time ought to be worth what the City pays for it.

An important bill was passed to a third reading in the Assembly last night. Its title is, "An act providing for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River, so as to allow the passage of ships, and for slack-water navigation upon the Hudson River from Fort Edward to Troy and Albany, and making an appropriation therefor." The canal and river are to be so improved as to give, throughout their entire length between the points stated, a uniform depth of ten feet of water in the clear, a width on the bottom of at least 110 feet, and a width of water-surface of at least 150 feet. The locks to be constructed must be forty-five feet wide and 300 feet long in the clear. As a beginning, $1,000,000 is to be raised by State tax this year and next. It is claimed that the whole work can be done for $30,000,000.

That property-owners in a thoroughfare like Sixth-avenue should object to its use for an elevated railway is natural and pardonable. While quick transit is the most urgent need of the City, there is no doubt that elevated roads are a nuisance to the localities they traverse, and we are not surprised that a committee of the property-owners in Sixth-avenue protest with much vigor, in a communication we publish this morning, against the route which has been selected for the Gilbert Elevated Railway. It is urged that the street is now occupied by a superior class of stores and dwellings, the value of which would be largely diminished by the introduction of this elevated road, spanning the street from curb to curb. It is further stated that while the road would surely depreciate property and destroy a fine thoroughfare if placed in Sixth-avenue, it would have a contrary effect if run through some other streets which are not named. There is sufficient force in these objections to entitle them to consideration, and it is certainly the duty of the commissioners, in finally establishing the route of the road, to select streets where it will inflict the least damage to adjacent property not inconsistent with that accommodation of the general public, which is the object of the enterprise.

The Climax of Disorder in Louisiana.

So long as the Louisiana trouble was confined to the intrigues for power of selfish politicians, the nation was simply disgusted; when it threatened the overthrow of law and order, the country became indignant, but now that it has resulted in wholesale murder, the entire Union will be moved with righteous anger. There is more in the story we print this morning than appears from the simple facts, startling though they are. It is strangely like the dreadful tale of Fort Pillow, to be told of negroes being shot down and killed as they ran from a burning building in which they were beleaguered. Yet this is what happened at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., on Sunday last. The details of this fiendish deed are simply these: Some 400 negroes retreated into the Court-house, and it was fired, as the only means of dislodging them. One hundred of their number were shot as they fled, and after the mêlée not a negro was to be seen for miles around. About 100 are said to have escaped. The fate of the 300 can hardly be considered as anything but a horrible certainty.

But little interest will be felt in the causes which led to this fearful massacre. The nation that supposed the rebellion had been suppressed and peace restored, is suddenly startled by an outrage that has a parallel only in the darkest scenes of that woful strife. It is confronted, not with the question of how this came to pass, but with the problem of how the new peril it involves can be averted. It is idle to suppose that such a high-handed outrage as this can happen without endangering the national peace. Nothing is so powerful as example, and the uneasy Southern States must be moved from their apparent quiet by such events. Two antagonistic races, intermixed over a vast expanse of country, constitute a mine that any untoward incident may explode, and no Government can permit the match to be applied to it without becoming recreant to its first duty. Louisiana cannot be convulsed, and the nation remain undisturbed. Murder and rapine cannot be hourly incidents there, and life and property be secure elsewhere.

The preservation of the national peace and honor demands that the supremacy of the law shall be restored instantly in that distracted State. But how shall this be done? The State authorities, if there be any, have allowed affairs to drift from bad to worse. The troubles beginning with the wrangles of ambitious demagogues have almost reached that worst of human calamities, a war of races. During all this time there has not been a single vigorous, effective exercise of lawful local authority. Confronted by this condition of affairs, must the nation permit society in Louisiana to be utterly disintegrated and other States to be involved in the disaster? President GRANT has now before him one of the most serious questions he has ever been called upon to decide, and we think the country can safely trust to his sagacity and patriotism. He must know that to allow such events as that of Sunday to be repeated, is to bring great calamities upon the country, and he must be convinced that there is much danger they will be repeated unless some power steps in much stronger than any which has yet intervened in these troubles. Not until the last extremity is reached would the General Government be justified in interfering directly in Louisiana affairs. But no reverence for State rights can justify the Federal authorities in allowing a State to be destroyed and the safety of the nation imperiled.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The statement which we publish this morning from Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO. in regard to their case with the Government, must strike every impartial mind as candid, clear, and convincing. It forms a sad evidence of how ready a certain class of our people are to join in a cry of calumny against honored names, and it ought to show to a portion of the Press of the country what a cruel wrong they have done to this respected firm, by accusations where "the other side" was never heard. Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co. it must be remembered, have the largest business in metals probably of any mercantile house in the world. During the past five years they have imported over $40,000,000 worth of these products, on which they have paid duties of over $8,000,000. The whole amount of irregularities charged against them during this period by the Government is only about $2,000, and this without any suspicion of fraud or intention to evade the law on their part.

Their difficulties arose from the complicated nature of the Revenue laws, and from the enormous range of their transactions. This house imports largely of tin plate. The tariff provides that the duties on this article shall be assessed on its "actual market value" in foreign countries at the period of exportation; but another act requires that the invoice must also declare its "actual cost." There is no difficulty, of course, in ascertaining the market value, and it was never charged against this firm that they had ever passed any goods through the Custom-house, except at their fair market value. The only question was, as to the "actual cost" of the tin plate imported. This was not easy to ascertain. In cases of irregular or extra lots, the goods were often remnants of contracts delivered long after the time agreed upon, when a deduction was probable from nonfulfillment of contract, and, therefore, where cost itself could not be fixed till after a considerable time. These goods came into Liverpool, consigned to the firm, in many different lots every day, from various makers, and under conditional and long-continued contracts. They had all to be invoiced and their actual cost determined, often on the very day of the steamer's sailing. Under these circumstances of uncertainty and haste, the Liverpool house was in the practice of meeting the difficulty of the law by a proceeding which seems perfectly fair and just. They marked up the small items in the invoice where market value had advanced over cost, and they made a reduction where market value had declined below cost. That this was perfectly fair to the Government is evident from the fact that Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co., during the past five years, have overpaid to the Government much more than they have underpaid. In one instance, during the past year, they imported one lot on a single contract of certain special brands, and invoiced them for duties at £54,655, while the actual cost was only £42,889, thus overpaying the Government on that importation alone some $60,000. Judge DAVIS rightly says, in a letter published in another column, that this fact alone confirms his conviction of their "entire innocence, in the whole business, of any actual intent to defraud."

Unfortunately for the house, the small memoranda and copies of the bills of the actual cost were sent out by the Liverpool firm, their object being merely to give information as to what the original contracts were. They were not treated as in any way confidential or important communications, but were pinned by an ordinary assistant clerk, without concealment, in one of their foreign invoice-books. This man had been rescued by a member of the firm from poverty and starvation, and had been placed, as an act of charity, in this position of clerk. As a return for their kindness, stimulated by the enormous bribes offered by the Revenue laws, he secretly removed these memoranda from the invoice-book, destroying those which showed where the Government had been benefited, and preserving those where a small advantage had accrued to the firm. These memoranda he took to the detective officers.

It is these memoranda which the revenue officials choose to consider as "duplicate invoices," and on which the whole charge of fraud is based. How unjustly the facts which they give tell against the house may be judged from the following instance: In July, 1871, they imported a lot of 2,194 boxes of tin plates, among which was a lot of 174 boxes of odd sizes. All these goods were admitted to be invoiced at their true market value, but among the memoranda mentioned above there was one stating that the 174 boxes would, on account of an old contract, be charged to the Liverpool house at about sixpence per box less than the market value. The difference between the market value and the cost amounted to about $32, on which the duty would have been about $5. Yet for this small difference the Government inflicted on the firm the penalty of the full value of the 174 boxes, or about $1,490. In like manner all their other invoices were vitiated where there were these small irregularities, so that under the interpretation of the law made by the revenue officers they could have been fined $1,000,000, though the losses suffered by the Government only amounted to $2,000. The officials, however, compromised, on $271,000.

The only mistake made by the firm in this matter was in compromising at all. They should have suffered the case to go to the courts, where they would undoubtedly have been mulcted only to the amount of the direct losses to the Government, which, as we have said before, were only some $2,000. Their reasons for compromising will be easily appreciated by the mercantile community. Their books and papers, during the whole suit, would have been under the control of the authorities. Their business would have been interrupted, their credit injured, and thus enormous losses caused to them. They were surrounded by spies and informers. The Tariff laws are exceedingly complicated and oppressive, and it might well be possible that other mistakes had been made by them which could be taken advantage of by officials who were seeking their ruin. They had, too, the feeling natural to honorable merchants, that in dealing with the Government they were dealing with a generous master, who would not take advantage of a legal technicality to do injustice. That they committed the error of undue confidence in the Government is, after all, more to their credit than to their dishonor. Whatever pecuniary losses this house may have suffered in this transaction, the general unprejudiced public will acquit them of all intention to defraud the Government or to evade the law. Their character stands as pure and unsullied as it has always done during the past.

The Scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

The Supreme Court has just rendered its first decision defining the scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. The opinion is very important, for several reasons. It is calculated to throw the immense moral force of the Court on the side of rational and careful interpretation of the rights of the States and those of the Union. It is calculated to maintain, and to add to, the respect felt for the Court, as being at once scrupulous in its regard for the Constitution, and unambitious of extending its own jurisdiction. It is also a severe and, we might almost hope, a fatal blow to that school of constitutional lawyers who have been engaged, ever since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, in inventing impossible consequences for that addition to the Constitution.

The decision referred to was in the case of certain New-Orleans butchers against the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company. This company was incorporated three years ago by the Legislature of Louisiana. The act of incorporation gave it the exclusive privilege of erecting slaughter-houses and landings for live stock in the City of New-Orleans. On the other hand, the act required the company to provide buildings for slaughtering 500 animals each day, and to admit any person to slaughter animals in their slaughter-houses for certain fixed rates. The butchers claim that this act is contrary to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, in that it creates an involuntary servitude, in that it abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, in that it denies to the plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws, and in that it deprives them of their property without due process of law. The Supreme Court decides against the plaintiffs on all these points.

It holds, substantially, that the amendments must be construed by the light thrown by their history on the intention of the people in adopting them. The Court reviews this history, to show that the general purpose of the amendments was to protect the rights of the freedmen. To this end slavery was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment. The servitude so done away with was personal servitude. It was of the kind that would include penal servitude, if that had not been distinctly excluded. It was not and could not be that subordination in matters of business and profit which it is not in the province of the National Constitution to regulate, and which the people did not intend to bring within the jurisdiction of the National Government. Similarly as to the provisions defining citizenship of the United States and of the several States, and securing the privileges and immunities of the former. By the record of the Supreme Court, the negro was denied the right of citizenship of the United States. He was recognized in some States and rejected in others as a citizen of the State in which he might happen to reside. The Fourteenth Amendment made him a citizen of the United States, and forbade any State to abridge his privileges and immunities as such. It also made him a citizen of the State in which he resides, and required that his rights of property and person shall be respected, and that he shall have equal protection of the laws. These provisions are, of course, general. But they were framed for the freedmen, and had not the condition of that great body of our people required it, the amendment never would have been passed. The Court holds, in substance, that this obvious fact in the history of the amendment must be considered in interpreting it; that the "privileges and immunities" it was intended to protect were the fundamental ones belonging to citizens of the United States as such, and not the specific ones, which vary in the several States; and that while it required each State to recognize the rights of the citizens of any other State as the same as those of its own citizens, it did not intend to deprive any State of the power of defining the rights of its own citizens. In short, the Fourteenth Amendment was not a piece of abstract declaration, meant to establish a general definition of rights for Congress to legislate for, and the Supreme Court to adjudicate on. It was a piece of practical legislation, meant to remove certain obvious evils, and to establish certain results which were the logical outgrowth of the war. The Court says:

"Was it the purpose of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment, by the simple declaration that no State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to transfer the security and protection of all the civil rights which we have mentioned from the States to the Federal Government? And where it is declared that Congress shall have power to enforce that article, was it intended to bring within the power of Congress the entire domain of civil rights heretofore belonging exclusively to the States?

All this and more must follow if this proposition of plaintiffs in error be sound; for not only are these rights subject to the control of Congress whenever, in its discretion, any of them are supposed to be abridged by State legislation, but that body may also pass laws in advance, limiting and restating the exercise of legislative power by the States in their most ordinary and usual functions, as in its judgment or discretion it may think proper on all such subjects. And still further, such a construction, followed by the reversal of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases, would constitute this court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States on the civil rights of its own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve as consistent with those rights as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment. The argument, we admit, is not always the most conclusive where it draws from the consequences urged against the adoption of a particular construction of an instrument. But when, as in the case before us, these consequences are so serious, so far-reaching and pervading, so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions; when the effect is to fetter and degrade the State Governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally conceded to them of the most ordinary and fundamental character; when, in fact, it radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both these Governments to the people; the argument has force that is irresistible in the absence of language which expresses this purpose too clearly to need construction.

We are convinced that no such results were intended by the Congress which proposed these amendments, nor by the Legislatures of the States which ratified them."

Mr. Plimsoll's Plan of Nautical Reform.

One of the most important reforms of the present day is that proposed and agitated in England by Mr. PLIMSOLL in behalf of the seaman. In his able appeal to Parliament for such legislation as will protect the mariner from the perils of overloading in rotten hulls, whose owners are secured by heavy insurance, he shows that the seaman cannot protect himself, and explains the fact that underwriters cannot take action in the matter. He shows an annual loss of 800 lives on the English coast from this evil alone, and urges the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into his statements. He proposes also as a remedy that no ship-owner shall be allowed to insure his craft at over two-thirds of its value, "thus affording him all the legitimate advantages of security, while keeping him under a wholesome dread of loss, so necessary to insure proper precaution being taken to secure the safety of the men." He would have a maximum load-line for every ship, and a rule to prohibit the re-christening of a ship, and surveyors to examine periodically the state of repair, life-saving apparatus, provisions, equipment, &c.

Nothing can be more just or expedient than such regulations, and never were they so imperatively demanded. In 1873 no less than forty-two large sailing ships, and nine iron steamers, all engaged in the lumber and grain trade between Canada and Great Britain, were totally lost, involving a sacrifice of 250 valuable lives and about $4,000,000. According to the highest authority we could possibly have, touching the circumstances under which such a loss occurred, the President of the Dominion Board of Trade, "fully three-fourths of all the losses of wood-laden ships in the North Atlantic, in the Fall of last year, may be traced directly or indirectly to the practice of carrying deck-loads." Out of the forty-two wrecked ships, only one left the St. Lawrence without a deck-load, and thirty-five were abandoned in mid-ocean, waterlogged. It is well-known that as soon as a deck-loaded ship begins to roll in a heavy sea, the sailors cut away her deck-load, because her water-ways let open, allow gale adrift, manning and disabling the crew, and breaking off the pumps at the deck, leaving the vessel to the mercy of the waves.

There can be no doubt that an easy, prompt, and efficient remedy can be provided for this evil, and Mr. PLIMSOLL's move will be heartily sustained by American as well as British legislation. Let the friends of the seaman prepare to pass such measures of legislative reform as are necessary at the next session of Congress.

MINOR TOPICS.

Among the devices of our late Tammany rulers, was the supplying of the City with new street lamps of an improved pattern. The new lamps, many of which are now in use, are shaped something like an inverted iron pot, and have the happy peculiarity of shedding their rays horizontally, so as to leave the pavement in the region of the lamp-post in a state of gloomy twilight. So much enraptured were our rulers with the beauty of these lamps that they forbore to mar them by placing on them the names of the streets. As a consequence, in many parts of the City, a stranger would find it impossible to ascertain the name of a street without seizing upon and questioning the casual wayfarer. Add to this the fact that upon many of the old-fashioned lamps the street-names are either placed on the wrong side, or are printed upside down, and it becomes clear that there is room for an immediate reform.

The occupants of farm-houses and villas in the neighborhood of the City have recently been enjoying the visits of midnight burglars, and are still in the enjoyment of that exciting amusement. They have generally provided themselves with pistols, and make a point of challenging all persons who approach their residences in the early evening. This course, strange to say, has had no influence in deterring the burglars from prosecuting their business, perhaps for the reason that the latter is uniformly transacted at an hour when the owners of pistols are wrapped in sleep. It has, however, made the task of paying evening calls in the country a very hazardous one, and has certainly put a stop to the practice, on the part of young men, of returning to their suburban homes late in the evening. Rumor asserts that a dropping fire of revolvers may be heard at any time from 8 to 10 P. M. in Orange, Yonkers, and other suburban towns, and that the local coroners are in high spirits over the fine business prospects of the season.

The retail dealers in groceries and other merchandise will be able to fully appreciate the motives which induced one WILLIAM H. TRAVERS to continue to perform the "duties" of a sealer of weights and measures, in this City, after having been removed from office by the Mayor. In February last, it appears, he was notified to vacate his place, and it was supposed at the Mayor's office that he had done so, until a few days ago, when it was found that he had gone on "sealing," as usual. In "justification" of his course, he declared that "as the law said he should hand his test weights, scales, &c., over to his successor, and as no person had approached him to receive them, he had, by advice of his lawyer, continued to exercise the functions of his office." Now, it would be interesting to know how much "work" this person has done since the date of his removal? He must have been kept pretty busy, considering that the owners of the weights are required to pay the expense of "sealing," whether sealing has actually been done or not. The Tammany sealers have been notorious for only "looking" at the weights a couple of times a year, and dating their receipts several months ahead. Here is a subject that the aldermen ought to investigate as soon as possible.

That sagacious body of men, the Brooklyn police, have evidently accomplished all that they were capable of accomplishing in respect to the Goodrich murder. Mrs. MYERS has been discharged from prison after a long confinement without a shadow of evidence to warrant her detention. The police have loudly proclaimed that they were convinced that one "ROSCOE" was the real murderer, and that they intended to look for him. As "ROSCOE" did not think it best to wait for the promised arrest, he disappeared, and the police, whose feelings have been greatly hurt by his rudeness, have decided that it is not worth while to pay any further attention to so unaccommodating a fellow. After these two remarkable exploits, there evidently remained but one course for the police to pursue, and that was to decide that Mr. GOODRICH was not murdered, but committed suicide by shooting himself in inaccessible places, and subsequently washed his face and neatly laid out his own corpse. This theory they have consequently adopted, and doubtless derive great mental satisfaction from it.

The steamer *Cassini*, which lately reached Philadelphia, after a long passage from Liverpool, was evidently commanded by an officer with a brilliant genius for the healing art. The ship ran out of coal, and rather than run the risk of putting into Halifax, her commander used parts of the cargo for fuel. He first selected a quantity of asafœtida, and with this odorous drug fumigated his passengers until he felt assured that they were safe from contracting any disease of a typhoid character. This novel practice he followed up by burning vast quantities of Peruvian bark, whereby he evidently believed that he would render his passengers proof against the malarious poison which they would encounter in Philadelphia. Other articles, most of which are new to the materia medica, were subsequently packed into the furnaces, and the steamer was brought triumphantly into port, his passengers being in vigorous health and full of gratitude to their medicinal captain.

A correspondent in another column asks for "a true statement about the appointment of Surveyor of this Port," and gives his own impression of the facts. These are, as we understand them, as follows: The civil service rules require in the case of Surveyor of this Port, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain if any of the subordinates in the customs districts are suitable persons qualified to discharge efficiently the duties of the office, and if such persons be found, he shall certify to the President the name or names of those subordinates, not exceeding three, who are, in his judgment, best qualified for the position, from which the President will make the nomination. We understand that Mr. BENEDICT was certified to the President, and by him nominated in accordance with the above. The rules further provide that "if the nomination be not confirmed the nomination will be made at the discretion of the President." The nomination was not confirmed, and it is presumable it is probably evident that it would not be. The President then named Mr. SHARPE in the interval of the discussion reserved by the rules.

The authorities of the town of Hastings, L. I., on Long Island, have at last concluded to make it worth somebody's while to solve the mystery which has surrounded the fate of the man CHARLES G. KELSEY, who was arrested with his father-in-law for burning some months ago taken means of a most unmanly character to annoy a very estimable young lady. As will be remembered, several persons have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of said Kelsey by the severity of their treatment of him. It has been asserted over and over again, as will also be remembered, that he was frequently seen quite alive since the supposed the supposed murder, and moreover that he had been keeping out of the way for the purpose of revenge. The town authorities, acting on our advice, have now decided to offer a reward for the production of KELSEY'S body, dead or alive—if dead they will give $100, and if alive $200. KELSEY'S brothers, being anxious to take out letters of administration on his estate, have offered to add $100 to either of the amounts mentioned. With these inducements the probability is that all the doubts will very soon be cleared up in a satisfactory manner. If such a course had been taken long ago some innocent persons would have been spared from what cannot but be a very painful notoriety.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"DIVORCE" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An admirable performance of "Divorce" kept an assemblage that filled the Fifth-avenue Theatre to overflowing, within the confines until a few minutes after midnight yesterday. The play had an extended career as the up-town home of which the name, and also, necessarily, the popularity, have been transferred to Mr. Daly's new establishment, and as there is every likelihood that its run will exceed in duration its early life. A summary of the story of "Divorce" is hardly needed after accounts printed in these columns when the work was first made known. And the review of its freshest rendering, while the memories worth and the great impressiveness of the representation call for would not be possible at the hour at which the enjoyment of the spectator ended, and the task of the writer commenced. That we have not erred in affording to the recital of "Divorce" as adequate, we shall have abundant opportunity to prove hereafter. Last evening's incidents must be briefly dealt with. One of the most notable was Miss Fanny Davenport's very happy and effective personation of *Miss Lu Ten Eyck*, whom the lady portrayed not merely with a vivacity of which the public had had plenty of evidence, but with a variety of expression, an earnestness, and an absence of self-consciousness, upon which she is to be heartily complimented. As *Miss Fanny Ten Eyck*, Miss Clara Morris, who possesses the power not only of throwing tears into her voice but of bringing them into her eyes, could hardly fail to create a sympathy which a cool consideration of the events the dramatist proposes to narrate does not always justify. Miss Fanny Morant gestures with her wonted dignity. *Mrs. Ten Eyck*, Mrs. Gilbert discourses with appropriate unction the "Goody-Goody" lines allotted to *Mrs. Kemp*, and Miss L. Dietz, as *Grace*, wears with becoming sweetness dresses as elegant and as tasteful as the most matrimonially-inclined of "society" maidens could desire. The male parts are sustained with equally felicitous results. Mr. George Clarke is free of movement in "Divorce" than in the lighter and more elaborate modern pieces he has lately figured in, and his sketch of *Alfred Adrianne* is a manly and touching effort. Mr. Louis James, who cannot escape disagreeable characters, produces the anticipated effect as *Captain Lynde*, and is as entertaining and annoying—if the two words can be reconciled—as the author could have planned. Mr. James Lewis chirps the usual merriment caused by the very comical songs of *Templeton Pell*, Mr. Parker delineates with a rather heavier touch than was required the character of *Darvill*, and the remaining rôles are filled by Messrs. Fitzgerald, Davidge, Watkins, and Fawcett. The upon setting of the piece, we need but add, is quite did, and the dresses are superb; they are in keeping with the capital action, with which the whole company is to be credited in connection with Mr. Daly's latest revival.

Musical.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Marie Aimée and the clever artists who, for some months past have surrounded that gifted artist, are to occupy the Academy of Music to-morrow and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon. Thursday they will sing "La Grande Duchesse;" Friday, "Les Cent Vierges," and Saturday "La Périchole." These will be the final opportunities of enjoying opera bouffe performances this season.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

"Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works" are to be exhibited to-morrow and Friday evening at St. Peter's Hall, in Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. These very laughable entertainments are too widely known to need description.

The Back-Pay Steal—A Plain Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I turn from a perusal of "Back-pay Steal," in your weekly issue of April 9 to express my surprise that you pronounce "innocent" the seventy-five Congressmen who voted against the salary steal. The member who persistently voted against it, but took it, is all of as much of a thief as he who voted for it and took it, and is by all odds the meaner of the two. He knew better; knew all the time it was stealing, but was willing to share in the plunder if the odium could be shuffled on others. The climax for such can readily be reached by claiming merit in giving his steal in aid of education or charitable institutions. Heaven help such self-sacrifice! No; the only "innocent" ones are such as voted against it first, last, all the time, and who, failing to defeat the infamy, refused to touch the pay. A Republican of thirty years' standing, I hereby pledge myself, under no circumstances, ever to vote for a man of them who did not come from that dirty job with hands just that clean. Yours respectfully,

B. C. GILBERT.

P. S.—I was a subscriber to the New-York *Tribune* for eighteen consecutive years, failing to renew when it went over to the enemy. You will find my name on your subscription list. I read THE TIMES with interest, and am profited thereby. I never held an office—don't want any; but oh! how I do want Republicans and the Republican Party to be above reproach.

B. C. G.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Scudder on India.

Rev. Dr. Henry Scudder last evening related his experiences in India before a respectable audience at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. He commenced his lecture with a description of the geography and general features of Hindostan, where he was for twenty-eight years a resident. He presented vividly the lofty Himalaya range of mountains, with Chumularee, Dwahlagerl, and Mt. Everest towering one above the other, the latter reported to be styled the pinnacle of the world, assuming an altitude of 29,000 feet. He referred to the sacred character of the Ganges River, which the Hindoos believe has its source under the nail of the great toe of the left foot of Vishnu, and the waters of which are believed to possess different qualities. His description of the methods of conveying travelers among the mountains was graphic and amusing. A descriptive calculus of the flora, the fauna, the reptiles, and the curious trees of the forest was given. He gave an entertaining account of the snake-charmers and the jugglers. The lecturer said that the literature of the Hindoo language was voluminous, but it was, however, overshadowed by the literature of the Sanscrit, with its endless list of works. He gave some very interesting illustrations of the remarkable capacity of the Hindoo language for being alliterated, and read an entire verse in which no other consonant but the letter D was used. He also gave translated specimens of Hindoo poetry, some of which exhibited great beauty of thought.

ALBANY.

The Charter in the Assembly—Changing a Courtesy into a Right—The Seward Memorial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The charter was returned to the Assembly this morning. The effect of its announcement there was to instantly still every sound in the chamber but the voice of the clerk. Half a dozen leaders on both sides sprang to their feet, seeming by their attitude ready to engage in fight on the instant. Mr. Pierson was recognized. He moved that the House non-concur in the amendments, (none had yet been read,) and that a conference committee be appointed. He was proceeding to support the motion by a statement of his reasons for making it, when Mr. Batcheller interrupted him to ask how the House could know whether a conference committee was necessary, when the new copies of the charter had only been placed on the files that morning and none of the amendments had been read. Mr. Pierson's temper seemed slightly ruffled at being interrupted with what he intimated was an absurd question. He continued his remarks, explaining that the Senate amendments had been numerous and important; they were many of them widely different in spirit and intent from the provisions of the bill as it passed the Assembly. The Senate had spent many weeks in considering them; their general scope was widely known, and a conference committee was necessary to enable members to act intelligently and consistently on the matters at issue between the two houses. Here Mr. Jacobs inquired why a conference committee was so absolutely necessary, when, according to Mr. Pierson's own statement, the amendments were so widely known that everybody was familiar with them. It began to appear, in a very unmistakable way, that there were some influences at work against the conference proposition apparently more powerful than Mr. Pierson and those who thought with him, were prepared for. That gentleman, seeing how the tide was running, concluded his remarks in a conciliatory strain, somewhat different from that in which he had opened them. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, followed by moving that the whole subject be laid on the table until the evening, so that members might have the opportunity to examine the matters which they would be called on to consider. Mr. Batcheller added an amendment that in the meantime the Senate amendments be printed on a separate sheet, and added to the files. Mr. Pierson [illegible] to delay, and wanted immediate action taken. Mr. Opdyke agreed with him. He argued that it must come to a conference committee at last, as at least three of the Senate amendments were of such a character that the House was not likely to agree with them. Mr. Pell was of the same opinion; one of those amendments had practically wiped out his sectarian appropriations amendment. Some discussion followed on the House being reminded that the Champlain Canal bill was the special order for this evening; and the resolution to postpone was amended so as to fix to-morrow morning for the time to begin on it. It was then put to the House, the question being fully as much, shall there be a conference committee? as shall the bill be put over? It was so understood, and several members, explaining their votes, expressed a doubt whether after the House had had time to consider the amendments, a conference committee would be appointed. Mr. Prince was also among those who spoke and voted for the postponement. With him voted Batcheller, Blumenthal, Deering, Husted, Jacobs, Lincoln, McGuire, Norton, Vedder, Wood, a large number of the Republicans from the interior, and all the Democrats—in all eighty-three. On the other side were Mr. Alberger, Bigim, Blackie, Pell, Patterson, Opdyke, Clarke, the Speaker, Fort, Cochue, Hascock, Pierson, Smith, Suydam, Tobey, Van Cott, Wight, Werth, with others, a total of twenty-nine.

The object of postponement is sufficiently obvious. It affords time to see "how the cat jumps." The non-partisan section have determined to consider all the amendments in the House; to concur on all they can; and to bring down those matters on which they cannot, to the very plainest issues. Then the Conference Committee will be in order, and it will be known exactly what is put into their hands to confer on. The success of this must depend on the numerical strength of non-partisans, and the above vote shows that they are stronger than was expected.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPINION.

Gov. Dix stated to a prominent member of the Legislature this afternoon that he thought the charter ought to pass substantially in the form it came from the Senate. In his opinion, sending it into conference committee would fail to give to the City a charter combining in it so many elements of reform as the present one possesses. There is some talk now of taking the charter just as it stands, and concurring in the whole of the amendments at one sweep. The conference committee proposition is regarded with such distrust that every point will be strained to avoid it.

FREE RIDING.

Senator Lewis' bill to compel railroad companies to transport all members of the Legislature on free passes was reported adversely by the Senate Railroad Committee to-day, but the introducer contrived to get it referred to the Committee of the Whole. His argument was that the bill was framed in the interests of justice to the members, since one in every ten bills brought to their consideration was in the interests of railroads. It was no injustice to the companies. They give free passes now out of courtesy; this bill defined their obligations in this direction; would save them from annoyance, and members from a burdensome sense of benefits received. Mr. Madden stated that the committee did not deem the bill an improper one; but, with the same propriety, the Legislature might pass a law compelling the hotels in Albany to furnish to legislators their daily dinner while the session lasted. The report of the committee was unanimous against the bill. Mr. James Wood supported the bill, and argued at some length in favor of it. Mr. Benedict was of the same opinion, and the bill was referred as Mr. Lewis desired.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Opdyke's bill to amend the act passed last year in relation to charitable institutions was lost on its third reading this morning. The act of last year forbade any director or trustee of a charitable institution to be a paid officer of it. Mr. Opdyke's bill proposes to allow one such director or trustee to take a salaried office. Mr. Clarke stated that the law had worked great hardship to some institutions, more particularly the Children's Aid Society, and Mr. Brace, one of its managers, especially desired such a modification as the proposed bill contemplated. Mr. Opdyke grounded his advocacy of the measure on a broader basis, contending that it afforded a relief to many worthy institutions, which had transmitted memorials requesting the Legislature to afford it. The general sentiment, however, as expressed by Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Pell, was in favor of leaving the act of last year untouched, and not opening the door to the re-entry of the abuses it cut off. Mr. Opdyke's bill was lost through failure to receive the necessary majority.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL.

Mr. Perry offered a resolution this morning that the President of the Senate appoint a committee on the part of that body to proceed to Boston, with a like committee from the House, to meet Hon. Charles Francis Adams and the Governor of Massachusetts, who take part in the Seward memorial proceedings on Friday. The resolution was adopted, and Senator Wagner will place a palace-car for the accommodation of the party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill extending the time one year within which the Canal Commissioners may continue their experiments in steam towage on the canals, was the subject of a long and rather warm debate in the Senate. The opponents of the measure rest their opposition on the ground that all the experiments thus far have only succeeded in demonstrating the impracticability of the scheme, while its friends claim that by successive experiment and observation they will at last arrive at the truth sought for. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

Senator Allen has presented a memorial from the ship and vessel owners' associations of New-York, praying the Legislature for relief to coasting vessels from the oppressive and vexatious quarantine restrictions, which compel them to lose twenty-four hours and pay fees every time they enter the port of New-York. They ask that coasting vessels coming from Southern ports be relieved from quarantine examination between the 1st of April and 1st of November. This is an old grievance with the shipping men, and has often been the subject of complaint by them.

Senator Benedict introduced a bill this morning, which by unanimous consent was passed and sent to the Assembly, allowing the new School Commissioners in New-York to appoint trustees without delay.

Some of the provincial members, evidently anticipating an unusually long session, have brought their families to Albany, and find the delights of domestic life so dear to them, that they cannot be separated from their little ones even while engaged in legislative business. The consequence is that the floor of the Assembly is rapidly becoming a children's play-ground, to the annoyance of other members who are not so domestically blessed, or, who do not consider the legislative halls the most fit place to display their home treasures.

The Erie Committee are at work again in the Court of Appeals room. The interest in their proceedings is less lively now, than when they had Barber and Van Vechten on the stand. The Serjeant-at-Arms has returned from the pursuit of the recusant witnesses.

The bill for the erection of a new City prison in place of the Tombs, was passed by the Assembly this morning, with scarcely an opposing vote. The feeling is general as to the imperative necessity for a riddance of the malaria haunted building which now serves the City for a prison.

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

The Conference Committees on the Emigration bill held a meeting this afternoon. Mr. Husted proposed that the ex-officio members of the board should vote on the appropriation of moneys, but not on the appointment of officials. Senator Weismann accepted the proposition. The committee agreed so to report, and did so. The report was adopted, the bill passed this evening, was sent to the Senate, and will be passed there to-morrow.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal was the special order in the Assembly this evening. Mr. Smith Weed argued at length in favor of it, and Mr. Tefft followed in an unusually interesting and well delivered address on the same side. Mr. Alberger opposed it on the ground that it was dangerous to help to build up the commerce of a rival nation as this bill proposed to do. Mr. Ray inquired whether there was sufficient feed-water for the canal if it were enlarged. Mr. Weed replied with statements of engineers showing that Lake Champlain would supply all that could be required. When the bill was reported, Mr. Alberger moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost—35 to 48. Nearly every New-York member voted in the negative. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

CORRECTING AN ERROR.

Senator Benedict's bill to correct the error made in the Common Schools act, relative to the appointment of trustees, was passed by the Assembly.

THE GAS STRIKE.

Sanitary Condition of the New-York Gas Works—The Latest Developments.

At the works of the different gas companies the police are still on duty. Within the past few days, in consequence of rumors to the effect that an attempt would be made by the strikers to interfere with the gas tubs, officers have been posted in the immediate vicinity of the gasometers to frustrate any attempt in that direction. Last night the Superintendent's office in the New-York Gas Works presented more the appearance of a military guard-house than a place devoted to the peaceful transaction of business. A dim light burned feebly in one corner of the room, and partially revealed to view the forms of policemen lying about on chairs and tables, in every conceivable attitude. The Sergeant in command had nothing to report in the shape of violence on the part of the strikers during the day. In the morning the men on strike held a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, on First-avenue, at which it was determined to hold out to the bitter end. The passive policy is deemed the best, and the only one necessary. The men express perfect confidence in the ultimate success of the strike, and the majority of them have determined, in case they cannot obtain the eight hours, to abandon gas-making as a means of livelihood. Notwithstanding this fact it is bitterly complained that the New-York Company furnished a copy of the names and residences of the men on strike to all the other gas companies of the City.

Reports of an alarming character concerning the sanitary condition of the gas-house of the New-York Company were in circulation yesterday. At the Superintendent's office these reports were denied. When questioned directly concerning the matter, Mr. St. Johns said there were no sick men in the works, and that up to the present no physician had been employed. There were, he said, about 300 men engaged at the works.

Mr. St. Johns said the sanitary condition of the works was perfect, and that the new men were paid as much as the old hands. The reporter subsequently learned that Dr. Devlin was in daily attendance at the works. Dr. Devlin was found in his drug-store at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Avenue A. Being informed of the reporter's object in calling, the doctor said he visited the gas-works daily; that at present the sanitary condition of the place was good, and that but eleven men were accommodated in the works at night.

Reporter—How many patients have you among the men, doctor?

Dr. Devlin—Only three, and their ills are more imaginary than anything else.

Reporter—How is it that only eleven of the bunks are occupied, when 300 men are employed in the works?

Dr. Devlin—Well, they were occupied up to last night, but to-day all the Italians but eleven left.

Reporter—But the 300 men, doctor, where do they sleep?

Dr. Devlin—They leave the works.

Reporter—They don't come out by the First-avenue gate. Are they taken away by water?

Dr. Devlin—I believe they are taken to Williamsburg.

Reporter—Has the sanitary condition of the gas-house been good during all the time since the strike commenced?

Dr. Devlin—The Italians were very dirty, but great care was taken with them. A man was appointed to make them take their blankets each day to the water's edge and make them disinfect them, and then the bunks were whitewashed every morning—in short, the greatest possible care was taken to avoid sickness among the men.

Reporter—It is currently reported that a number of the men were taken away in an ambulance. Is there any truth in the report?

Dr. Devlin—I don't know. I was not in attendance for the first few days after the strike.

Meetings were held last night in several parts of the City, but the leaders, while asserting as confidently as ever that the men will be successful, have become very reticent as to the future conduct of the strike.

The Brooklyn School War—Meeting Last Evening.

The discussion over the dismissal of Mr. W. N. Reid, Principal of Public School No. 13, in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, has resolved itself into a demand on the part of certain citizens for a reorganization of the Public School system of Brooklyn—a movement which is expected to take shape at the mass-meeting to be held at the Academy of Music in Montague-street, on Friday evening next. A second meeting of citizens of the Sixth and Tenth Wards was held in the hall at the corner of Court and Sackett streets last evening. Mr. Wm. Coit presided, and a very large number of citizens attended. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was not only to express the local feeling in regard to the treatment of Mr. Reid, but to demand a reorganization of the entire public school system of Brooklyn. Dr. Earle reported that the committee appointed at a previous meeting had made all necessary preparations for the mass-meeting at the Academy, and had resolved to appoint five citizens to wait upon the Board of Education to ask the latter for the appointment of a similar number from their own body to form together a board to investigate the charges against Mr. Reid.

Mr. Wm. M. Hazard offered and had adopted a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the Board of Education with a view of obtaining an investigation of the charges against Mr. Reid, and of the latter's charges against the local committee; directing also that in case the Board of Education refuse to join in such investigation then the committee of five citizens shall investigate and make public the result. The resolutions also expressed dissatisfaction at the present school system, and requested the Legislature to pass the Brooklyn Educational bill now before them.

Mr. Reid, in the course of an address, condemned the present system, and advised the reduction of the Board of Education from forty to twenty-five members. The meeting adjourned.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

A Complimentary Dinner to Him at the Union League Club.

Some months since Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, of the New-York leather trade, was appointed United States Commissioner to Vienna for the department of leather and leather goods. At no previous period in the history of the trade would this appointment have been considered otherwise than as a mere compliment to Mr. Schultz, or as a necessary recognition of the very large trade of which he is so prominent a member, and the statistics show that leather and its manufactures are second in importance only to agriculture in the industries of the country. Especial interest, however, attaches to Mr. Schultz's visit to Europe at this time, from the fact that we have, during the past eighteen months, exported between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 worth of sole-leather to England and the Continent of Europe, and there is every prospect that this trade will, in future, largely augment our annual exports. To no one individual is the inauguration of this trade more particularly due than to Mr. Schultz, who, many years ago, at a meeting of the leather trade, attended by representatives of the whole country, predicted that our exports of leather to Europe would at some time equal those of corn and wheat, and perhaps of cotton.

In view, therefore, of the well-known efforts of Mr. Schultz in this line, as well as the high respect in which he is held by the leather trade, his friends in the New-York Swamp united in giving him a dinner last night at the Union League Club previous to his sailing to-day by the Russia to attend the Vienna Exposition. Nearly fifty members of the trade, representing the leading houses in this and other cities, sat down to the dinner. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey presided, and Mr. Geo. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, well known to all the business men of the Western States for his efforts in effecting the repeal of the tax on manufactures, and still later, in securing the removal of the duty on hides, was present as one of the invited guests. Among the prominent members of the trade attending were Messrs. Frederick Fawcett, George Palen, Joseph E. Bulkley, E. H. K. Belcher, Wm. B. Isham, Creighton Lee, Henry J. Brooks, William Palen, Charles H. Isham, Thomas Kerck, John Armstrong, and Jacob Van Wagenen.

When the banquet provided had been discussed by the company present, Mr. Bailey rose and spoke of the occasion that had called them together. In doing so he referred to the high character of the gentleman in honor of whom the dinner was given. He alluded to his original occupation—that of tanning—and traced his progress from poverty up to his present eminent commercial and social position. In fact, Mr. Schultz had become a bloated aristocrat at an early period of his career. [Laughter.] Since that time he has been the ardent champion of honest industry, [renewed laughter,] and especially of the doctrine "Pay as you go." Although the friends of Mr. Schultz met on the present occasion were so sorry to part with him, he presumed there would be many men in New-York who would say "Thank God," when the Russia sailed to-morrow, and wish that he might never return. He meant by that the corrupt politicians and intriguers of New-York. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Bailey concluded his remarks by reading the following toast, which he claimed had been furnished to order for the occasion, by a distinguished poet whose name he was not at liberty to state: [Laughter.]

> In whatsoever grade in Austria's show
> The samples of our leather should be classed,
> It ought to satisfy our pride to know
> The *man* we send there cannot be surpassed.

[Applause.]

Mr. Schultz, in reply, returned his most hearty thanks for the great honor shown him upon this occasion. He said that although he had many things pressing upon him at home, he had not felt it proper to decline the honor of representing the shoe and leather interest at the Vienna Exposition. He saw before him representatives of the leather-trade of the whole country, and remembered also that forty years ago the leather interests in Europe and America were entirely separate from each other. It was well known to the seniors in the trade that it was then the custom for ships to buy hides for ballasting, and sell them at a large profit on the other side; and that was the manner in which leather was exported in those days. In view of the astonishing increase of the trade since that time, he ventured to predict that it would eventually supply the market of Europe, and, that American work, although not equal in some respects to English, was superior to that of France and Germany. He referred to the lack of labor-saving machinery, which he had noticed in the tanneries of the continent. He did not expect that the American manufacturers could successfully compete with the English in the matter of prizes, but he hoped that a great deal might be gained by the meeting of the tanners of the world in the direction of the economy of the leather interests of the two continents. He hoped to bring back more accurate knowledge concerning the methods of European manufacturers, in order that the American trade might gain some additional advantages in the conflict as to who should supply the world with leather. He alluded again to the rapid growth of the trade in this country, and said that he remembered the time when a single carman could do the work for three or four of the largest houses. He concluded by repeating his prediction that America would yet supply the world with leather.

Mr. George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, was the next speaker, and dwelt largely upon the same theme—the possibility of controlling the European market. He alluded to the unequaled facilities afforded for grazing in this country, and said that in respect of utilizing our resources we were yet in our infancy. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of Mr. Schultz, who had been his life-long friend, and wished him a happy voyage and a safe return.

Most of the speeches following were in the same strain. They consisted chiefly of eulogies of Mr. Schultz, as a man, a friend, and a patriot. One or two only returned to the business interest of the trade, and urged the necessity of bringing all the labor-saving expedients possible to bear, so that the excellence of American work should carry it to all parts of the world.

The final bumper to Mr. Schultz's safe return was drunk at 11½, and the company separated.

Refunding Duty Under the Law of March 3, 1873.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REVENUE REFORM ASSOCIATION, NOS. 407 AND 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by several leading houses connected with us to write you in relation to the act of March 3, 1873, which provides for the ten per cent. reduction upon merchandise in port on July 31, 1872, but not entered, and, inadvertently, omitted to be referred to in the act of June 6, 1872.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, whose statement appears in that journal of this morning, is, no doubt, reliable; and, if so, we respectfully beg leave to say that the act, as passed, is strictly correct, as section 8 of the act of June 6, 1872, simply refers to the goods, but not to the ten per cent. reduction specifically, although inferentially.

Section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872, distinctly defines the ten per cent. reduction, and, therefore, was the proper section to refer to, as the act of March 3, 1873, provides for. If section 8 was originally referred to, it would not have covered the requirement, and, therefore, the bill was corrected to refer to the section where the ten per cent. reduction was named.

It is, however, a matter of no consequence in referring to the sections of the act of June 6, 1872, as the intention of Congress fully appears in section 3 of the act of March 3, 1873, providing for the ten per cent. reduction to be applied to all goods in port, but not entered, on the last day of July, 1872.

If the Secretary of the Treasury allows himself or his department to be compromised before the country; if the statement in the *Journal of Commerce* of this City, in this morning's issue, is correct, with such constructions and interpretations of acts of Congress, then we can only say that our former reiterated assertions of the incompetency which prevails in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury is fully proven and justified.

We have the honor to remain, respectfully,
JOHN C. HOPPER, Secretary.

The Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—Printing Cloths quiet; 6⅝c.@6¾c. for 64 by 64 standard and extra cloths.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Five Children Fatally Injured by a Falling Chimney—Two Since Dead—The Inquests.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. J., April 15.—About 11 o'clock last night a two-story and attic frame house on Rector-street, in this village, owned and partly occupied by Mr. Sylvester Townsend, was discovered by the inmates to be on fire. The upper part of the house was occupied by Townsend's son-in-law, William Knapp. Mr. S. B. Ridgway, who boarded with Mr. Townsend and who slept in an upper room over a rear addition, was awakened by a dense smoke, and, looking out of the window, discovered that the house was on fire beneath him. He at once started for the door, but the smoke was so suffocating that it was with difficulty he was able to find the door and escape. Fortunately, all the inmates escaped without injury. The flames soon spread to the other parts of the house, and in a short time it was a mass of ruins, the firemen, owing to a scarcity of water, being unable to check the flames. A part of the furniture only was saved.

Mr. Ridgway and another boarder lost nearly all of their clothing. The house was a neat cottage, comparatively new, and valued at $3,000; house and furniture insured for $2,300. It is not known how the fire originated. It caught in the basement room under the rear addition, used for storing kindling-wood, &c. No fire was ever used in it, and it is not known to have been entered the day previous. To such a little village as this it was a serious fire, but a calamity followed it which has stricken the entire community with grief, a calamity more terrible in its nature than has ever happened here before. The fire leveled the entire building to the ground except the main chimney in front. About 9 o'clock this morning seven little girls visited the ruins, all averaging twelve years of age, and commenced playing, some of them sitting on the bricks cracking nuts, and enjoying themselves in all sorts of ways in the bright, warm sunlight. Five of them had seated themselves close to the base of the chimney. The other two, one a mere babe, were about joining in the pleasant little circle, when the older one, looking up, suddenly observed the chimney tottering in the strong north-west wind which was blowing. She gave a shriek, and snatching the little toddling babe that was with her, jumped clear of the impending danger. With a crash, the chimney, composed of brick, twenty-five feet high, tumbled to the ground, completely overwhelming the five little girls who were playing near its base. It was the work of an instant only, but oh, how terrible was the result. Five little forms lay mangled and bleeding, all but one utterly unable to cry out. All received the full force of the falling bricks upon their heads. Skulls were crushed in, and faces were terribly gashed and cut. Not a bone below the head was broken. Several persons heard the noise of the falling chimney, and hurried to the spot, when the awful sight met their view. It took scarcely a minute for the news to reach all parts of the village, and then the scene that occurred beggars description. Fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers ran toward the spot, wringing their hands, expecting to find some of their own little ones engulfed in the ruins. As quickly and as tenderly as possible the five little bodies were extricated and carried to their respective homes, and the houses containing them have been thronged all day by people from far and near. The little girls are all children of persons poor or in very moderate circumstances, and nearly all of their parents are employed in the factories here. Wm. Underhill's little girl, aged eleven years, was struck just above the forehead by a brick, and has since died. She never returned to consciousness. No blood followed the wound, but the little face was as white as the driven snow. Thos Coleman, a hard-working man, had two little girls in the fatal group—one about twelve years of age, and the other about ten. The younger one, although badly injured about the head, could converse intelligently. It is thought she will recover, although congestion of the brain is liable to set in at any hour. The oldest one was dreadfully injured—evidently having been hit by the sharp corner of a brick, which must have crashed through the skull. She is unable to speak, and knows no one. She cannot recover, and will probably die before this reaches you. Another little girl named Kinney, aged eleven years, and daughter of the widow Kinney, also received terrible cuts on the head, and will die. Nathaniel Serrine's little girl, thirteen years of age, was badly hurt on the head, and complains of her back, but it is thought she will get well. In each of these cases where recovery is probable, there is a possibility of serious results from concussion of the brain. Drs. H. C. Wilson and J. H. Doughty, of this village, were promptly on hand, and rendered all the assistance possible. When the chimney fell over there were a number of persons present. So great is the excitement here that some of the manufactories employing hundreds of men and women are entirely deserted. Everybody who saw the chimney standing after the fire pronounced it unsafe, as it was only sixteen inches square, with a large bulging top. I am told that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department favored its demolition, but that a prominent man of the village objected, because, as he said, it would affect the insurance.

THE INQUEST.

Alice Underhill, one of the injured, died about 11 A. M., when Coroner Vandewater proceeded to hold an inquest. Edmond Dillon, a lad fourteen years of age, testified as follows:

Was at the ruins of Mr. Townsend's house this morning, I did not see the chimney fall, but heard it. It was after 8 o'clock. I went over to see if any one was hurt. Three ladies stood by. I hallooed murder. Some men came and took the bodies out. I was about forty feet from the chimney when it fell. I knew deceased. Did not see her taken from the ruins. Did not hear any noise till the chimney struck. There were some boys near, their heads were covered with rubbish. I stood in the rear of the house looking toward the building. Did not see any body try to push the chimney over. Could not say whether any one was nearer the building than myself.

Smith W. Tompkins, hardware merchant, testified: Was at the ruins at 7¾ o'clock; the chimney was standing at the time. I was in Mr. Lynch's house next door, and did not see it fall. One of Lynch's daughters first told me. I went to the place, and was told some persons were injured. When I arrived, they were removing the bodies. I assisted. I recognize deceased as one of them. Could not tell how she laid. Portions of the bodies were covered by rubbish. There were five of them, and all seemed to be unconscious. Deceased did not show any consciousness. Did not see her removed. I saw her this afternoon in Lynch's house.

Hester Underhill, mother of deceased, testified: My daughter's name was Alice Underhill. She was eleven years of age. She left home at 7 o'clock this morning, and I did not see her again alive.

Henry C. Wilson, M. D., testified: I have examined the body of deceased, and found several fractures of the skull, evidently caused by some solid body. The injuries on the head were sufficient to cause death.

Mrs. McCleary testified: I was at the ruins of the Townsend House this A. M. I saw the chimney fall. I was at the rear fence about fifty or sixty feet from the building. I saw some children standing near the chimney when it fell. They were in front of the house. It fell toward the street. It was in the rear part of the main building. I took one of the children from the ruins. I think she was Mr. Serrine's child. I saw no one near enough to the chimney to touch it. I heard no warning before it fell. I did not notice much wind blowing.

Mrs. McFarland testified: I saw the chimney fall. I was standing by Mr. Vanderburgh's house, about 100 feet from the ruins. I saw children standing in front of the chimney, facing Rector-street. I did not know any of them. I saw the children fall as the chimney fell. I could not say how many there were. I did not go to them after it fell. I do not think anyone was near enough to touch the chimney.

This finished the testimony, when the jury retired and rendered the following verdict:

"We do find that Alice Underhill, the person lying before us, came to her death on the 15th day of April, 1873, by a fracture of the skull caused by a chimney falling upon her at the ruins of a house belonging to Sylvester Townsend, on Rector-street, in the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, New York, said building having been the same day destroyed by fire."

Katy McKinney, aged eleven years, died nearly the same time that Alice Underhill did, and an inquest will be held upon her body to-morrow morning, when a new jury will be impaneled.

Mary Coleman, the eldest of the Coleman sisters, is slowly dying, and will probably not live the night through. Katy Coleman, her sister, nine years of age, though suffering terribly, will probably get over her hurts. Lizzie Serrine, thirteen years of age, is in a comfortable condition, and will probably recover.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Advisory Board—Gen. Blair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President to-day filled the vacancies in the Civil Service Advisory Board, made by the resignation of Hon. Geo. W. Curtis and Mayor Medill, by the appointment of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, and Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio. Both these gentlemen have not only been earnest friends of civil service reform, but of reform in every branch of Government, Municipal, State, or National. Their integrity and public services leaves nothing to be said.

GEN. BLAIR'S HEALTH.

Hon. F. P. Blair, late Senator from Missouri, left to-night for Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he trusts to get relief from the nervous disorder which now afflicts him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTMASTERS REAPPOINTED.

The President to-day reappointed the following Postmasters whose commissions are about to expire: John Brown, at Williamantic, Conn.; John R. Cameron, at Ottawa, Ill.; Thomas H. Foulds, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The President also appointed Fred. H. Conant to be Postmaster at Black Hawk, Colorado, vice Ovahood, resigned.

THE PAPER COLLAR PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day heard an argument on an application of the Union Paper Collar Company, of New-York, for an extension of Wm. E. Lockwood's patent for paper collars. Messrs. Gifford, of New-Yord, and Houston, of Philadelphia, appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Coombs, of Washington, for the Metropolitan Collar Company, of New-York, the opposing party in interest. The proofs were adduced, showing that over 150,000,000 paper collars are manufactured annually under this patent.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Official information has been received from Vienna stating that although the space allowed the United States in the exhibition is three times larger than that at the Paris Exhibition, the accommodation is insufficient, and therefore the authorities have made further provision for them by the roofing of a court covering 2,100 square metres, and also the erection of a hall for the machinery. The display of American productions will be much larger than was anticipated. The Austrian directory are making every possible arrangement to accommodate all exhibitors and visitors, and appear to be particularly desirous of extending courtesies to citizens of the United States and cultivating closer friendly feelings between the two countries.

GOV. HENDRICKS.

A Letter "Defining His Position" Touching Certain Newspaper Stories.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, to-morrow, will contain a short letter from Gov. Hendricks defining his position in reference to rumors freely circulated as to the significance of his recent trip to Washington. Gov. Hendricks says, in reply to a direct inquiry: "My visit to Washington had nothing whatever to do with political matters, and while there I had less conversation in relation to parties and party organizations than at any former visit to that city, and I was quite surprised when I learned that newspaper correspondents attributed to me any political purpose. A case in the Supreme Court, and some business in the departments, occupied nearly all my time, and my conversations with friends and acquaintances upon public and political matters were casual, and without arrangement, and I might say without design. I have expressed hope, which I earnestly entertain, that all who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the public service shall so act together as to restore integrity and economy in that service, and place public authority once more upon a constitutional basis. How this may be best accomplished, whether through our existing organization or by a movement introducing new elements should be carefully considered, and the action of the Democratic, Liberal, and Reform elements in the States will probably suggest the best general action. I believe a large majority of the people desire a change in the Administration, and the practical question is how they shall come together with a view to that end."

The Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

Yesterday was the first day of the Pigeon Shooting Tournament at Hall's Driving Park, Coney Island Road, which has been arranged by the champion shot, Ira A. Payne. A similar opportunity of seeing the crack shots of the country together has seldom or never been witnessed. Fortunately the day was very favorable for shooting, and the birds, with few exceptions, lively, some very wild. The programme for the day was a sweepstakes, to shoot at fifty single birds each, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, 1⅛ ounce shot, Rhode Island rules. The entrance fee was $100; three prizes: first, $300; second, $200; third, $100. In addition to the entrance fee the competitors had to pay for the birds they shot at, at the rate of $1 10 per pair, which caused some dissatisfaction, as $1 entrance to the park was charged, and it was thought that money should have been applied toward paying for the birds. There were nearly 150 persons on the ground, and betting was largely indulged in, Paine being the favorite at first.

Shooting commenced about 2 o'clock, and was kept up without any delays until 5½, when the match was closed. The first miss made was by Mr. Tinker, who missed his third and fourth birds. Carling followed suit with his fifth, and Bogardus with his sixth. Carson missed his seventh, and Johnson and Carling their eighth, the latter falling dead out of bounds. Paine killed his first ten birds in good style, but lost the eleventh, which fell dead out of bounds. He then killed thirteen in succession, missing the twenty-fifth, an easy bird. Carson was the most unlucky of all, losing eleven birds, of which six fell dead out of bounds, two of them being only two yards out, and the other five got away, although hard hit. Nearly all of Tinker's birds were hard drivers, and the majority of Carling's were incoming birds, which he shot easily. Toward the close of the match Carling and Bogardus were a tie for third prize, but at the last bird Carling was plainly nervous and missed an easy shot. At the close of the match the referee, Mr. G. Lamphear, declared Mr. M. Johnson winner of the first prize, Ira A. Paine second prize, and E. Bogardus third prize. The following is the score:

M. Johnson—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—
Killed 46, missed 4.

E. W. Tinker—1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1
—Killed 40, missed 10.

E. Bogardus—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—
Killed 41, missed 9.

Ira A. Paine—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—
Killed 43, missed 7.

W. Carson—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—
Killed 39, missed 11.

J. Carling—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—
Killed 40, missed 10.

To-day's programme will include several private matches, and a sweep at double birds.

Casualties Yesterday.

Philip Kelly, aged twenty-four years, died yesterday afternoon while being conveyed in a coach to Bellevue Hospital.

Bertha Maunheman, of No. 37 Avenue C, was run over by a light wagon on Fifth-avenue, yesterday, and was seriously injured. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Eugene Hoyne, aged forty-five years, died suddenly last evening at his residence, No. 118 Christie-street.

Yesterday Frank Sheehan, aged eighty years, of No. 214 East Eighty-fifth-street, fell on the sidewalk in Third-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, and sustained serious injuries.

John Williams, aged thirty-seven years, having no home, fell on the sidewalk on Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, yesterday, and injured his head severely.

Yesterday Thomas C. Kelly, residing at the Astor House, fell from a Fourth-avenue car in Park-row and fractured a leg.

Bernard Gilrain, aged thirty-five years, of No. 327 West Twenty-sixth-street, while engaged in corking bottles, yesterday, was severely cut by the bursting of a bottle.

While James Tift, aged twenty-seven years, of the Ashland House, was passing down the staircase of No. 7 Broadway, yesterday, he was accidentally shot in the left knee by the discharge of a pistol which fell from the pocket of Francis Nelting. Mr. Tift was taken to the Park Hospital, where the ball was extracted, and he then went to his home. The wound is not of a serious nature.

The Paterson and Passaic, N. J., Elections.

The Paterson charter election, on Monday, resulted in the election of Nathaniel Townsend, Democrat, for Mayor. A. D. Winfield, Democrat, and Thomas Bromley, Republican, are elected Tax Commissioners. Three Republicans, three Democrats, and two Independents were elected to the Board of Aldermen. The members holding over are four Republicans, two Democrats, and two Independents, so that the new board will be composed of seven Republicans, five Democrats, and four Independents. For the Board of Education there were six Republicans and two Democrats elected, and the new board will stand thirteen Republicans and three Democrats. Republicans were elected to the Board of Freeholders from the first six wards, and Democrats from the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The Republicans, as will be seen, are in a majority, except for Mayor, but on this general city ticket they lost very heavily, having carried the city at the Presidential election by nearly a thousand majority.

In Passaic the election was the first under the new city charter. B. B. Ayrigg, Republican, was elected Mayor over James A. Norton, Democrat. John T. Van Jenstine, Democrat, was chosen Assessor, and Joseph B. Knight, Republican, Collector, without opposition. Daniel Demarest, Democrat, and Joseph Adams were elected Chosen Freeholders. A Common Council of nine members were chosen without regard to politics.

The Run on the Hoboken Savings Bank.

At the opening of the Hoboken Savings Bank yesterday morning, a number of the depositors had gathered as on the previous day, and the paying out and closing up of accounts continued until noon or a little later, when the run had apparently stopped entirely. There were at no time in the day more than twenty persons in waiting. The officers claim that the run has not been nearly equal to that made at the time of the Ocean Bank failure, and yesterday they stated that the payments did not exceed the deposits more than one hundred per cent. No further trouble is anticipated. The bank authorities last night stated that they knew nothing concerning Kernan or his whereabouts.

"I lately visited an aunt of mine residing at Half-way, Onondaga County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer P. Sisson, of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe cough, which had for some years previous, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pretty much all the time. Recommending Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows: 'Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she had been laid up with a stubborn cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, it set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in some alarm about her, and on your recommendation procured Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. The effect has exceeded our expectations; it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better to-day than it was previous to being first attacked."—*World.*

Perhaps no manufacture in the country deservedly occupies a higher position in the estimation of the commercial public than the celebrated Fairbanks' Scales.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Proved its Superiority.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Success is the test. Lyon's Tooth Tablets are now used by the fashion and élite of the City.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

A full account of the MODOC MASSACRE, with the LATEST DISPATCHES.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC WRECK.

EDITORIALS upon current events.

RESOURCES OF EAST TENNESSEE.

CORRESPONDENCE from Lousiana, Illinois, and New-Jersey.

Account of the GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—The impending crisis.

Sketch of William III.

POETRY—Flowers of the Heart.

TEN MINUTES TOO LATE—A story.

ERIE INVESTIGATION. OCEAN TRAVEL.

THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

HORTICULTURAL.

And more than a FULL PAGE OF AGRICULTURAL MATTER, original and selected.

PROCEEDINGS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

And much more VALUABLE AND INTERESTING MATTER.

THE WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE, in wrappers, at FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

Lethargic Influences of the Season.

Languor, lassitude, an indisposition to engage in any actual employment, mental dullness, and melancholy are evils which materially detract from human enjoyment, and they are experienced in a greater or less degree, according to the temperament and constitutional tendencies of the individual, by a large proportion of the community in Spring. To rouse the physical and mental powers from this sluggish condition a tonic and corrective is imperatively required, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in existence that is thoroughly adapted to the work. The first dose produces a genial glow throughout the system which is an earnest of permanent relief. As time wears on and the tonic and regulating properties of this pure and agreeable vegetable remedy take full effect, every trace of debility, nervousness, and hypochondria vanishes, and mind and body become alike alert and vigorous.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated. Removed to No. 37 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles, New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CORTELYOU—CHASE.—On Tuesday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., PETER R. CORTELYOU, M. D., to JULIA F. CHASE, daughter of Sidera Chase, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On Tuesday, April 15, MARGARET D., wife of F. H. Bradley, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 249 West 21st-st., Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

BROWN.—On Monday evening, April 14, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. ANN H. BROWN.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Lewis B. Brown, corner 19th-st. and 4th-av., Thursday morning, April 17, at 11 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on Monday 14th inst., HELEN MARGARETTA, infant daughter of William N. and H. Matilda Clark.

EINHAUS.—On Tuesday, April 15, 1873, JOHN W. EINHAUS, aged 62 years 3 months 6 days, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—At Tarrytown, on Monday morning, April 14, ALICE W. GARDNER, widow of Capt. Thomas Gardner, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Asbury M. E. Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages for friends at the depot.

GIBSON.—On Monday, April 14, HUGH GIBSON, aged 73 years 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 West 42d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12½ P. M.

His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

GILLETTE.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, April 14, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN E. GILLETTE, aged 34 years.

Funeral services will take place on Thursday at 2 P. M.

HOWE.—On Monday, April 14, GERTRUDE, wife of Charles E. Howe, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 72 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HURD.—On Tuesday, April 15, CHRISTINA AGNES, only child of Ebenezer and Jenny A. H. Hurd.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, [illegible] Halstead, north-west corner 79th-st. and [illegible]-av.

KEELER.—On Monday evening, the 14th inst., of consumption, HENRY H. KEELER, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, David R. Keeler, No. 240 East 18th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASTHEUS.—On Saturday evening, April 12, ANNIE BOLTON ASPINWALL, wife of E. Mastheus.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and 82d-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MORRIS.—In London, England, March 14, GEORGE H. MORRIS, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 1½ o'clock. His friends and those of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, are invited to attend without further notice.

PRATT.—On April 15, SARAH, the beloved wife of John Pratt, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 311 East 37th-st., on Thursday, April 17, at 2 o'clock.

READ.—On 14th inst., at Union Landing, N. J., CHARLES B. READ, formerly of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages at Rahway to meet 10 o'clock train from New-York.

SNECKNER.—On Monday morning, April 14, JOHN SNECKNER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 West Washington-place, Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock.

SCHOLEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 14, CHARLES SCHOLEY, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and the members of Ancient Chapter No. 1, Manitou Lodge No. 106 F. and A. M., of New-York, and the Fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., Fourth month 13th, TAMAR UNDERHILL, widow of the late James Underhill, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, at Amawalk, on Third day, the 15th, at 12 o'clock.

VAN DYKE.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 15, after a lingering illness, THOMAS VAN DYKE, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Thursday, 17th inst. Trains from Hudson River Railroad leave the City at 8 A. M. and 10½ A. M.

VREELAND.—On Monday, April 14, JACOB VREELAND, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives, friends, City Lodge No. 408, and Warren Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, April 17, from his late residence, No. 118 White-st., near Centre.

WARD.—At his residence, No. 1 West 47th-st., on Sunday, April 13, Dr. THOMAS WARD, in his [illegible] year.

Funeral at Trinity Chapel, Wednesday, the 16th, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

WILLIS.—At Harlem, April 14, 1873, WM. M. WILLIS, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, E. W. Sackett, No. 54 West 127th-st., Wednesday, 16th inst., 4 P. M.

The members of the Association of Exempt Firemen are hereby notified to meet at No. 172 Essex-st., on Thursday, April 17, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, CHARLES BAULCH. FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—It is now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

The MANDRAKE PILLS clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that are stopping up the stomach and bowels and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The SEA-WEED TONIC gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the diseased matter in the lungs and expels it by expectoration, heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is that they do not take proper care of themselves, and by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the Winter and early Spring. They must not take cold, and in my extended experience I have found it best for consumptive people, during the cold and damp weather, to remain in a well-ventilated room, and with a thermometer regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65° to 75°, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature appears to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is, therefore, the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising in calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, of what does and what does not agree with him.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves and used SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills prepared by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts.,
Philadelphia.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.

$1,200,000

WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of	$500,000	$500,000
1 prize of	100,000	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000	50,000
4 prizes of	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of	500	[illegible]
1,607 other prizes, amounting to		[illegible]
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn		[illegible]

Only 16,000 tickets. One prize in seven.

Prizes cashed, orders filled, and information furnished.

Highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

PLANTING SEASON.—TREES AND Shrubs, Roses, Rhododendrons, evergreens, &c., in large variety. Visitors reach the grounds by Flushing Railroad to Bridge-st.
R. B. PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, Long Island.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Incarnation at the Easter election:

WARDENS.
SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, M. D.
Mr. WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

VESTRYMEN.
Mr. EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.
Mr. HENRY A. OAKLEY.
Mr. LOUIS F. THERASSON.
Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK.
Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT.
Mr. GEO. W. SMITH.
Mr. CHARLES B. FOSDICK.
Mr. JOHN L. RIKER.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av.
Dr. EASTWOOD.

TREES AND PLANTS.—APPLY TO S. B. PARSONS & SONS, Kissena Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y. By Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9¼ and 12.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE bought and sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR May we have "Health Against Fashion," "Diet of a Nursing Mother," "Seasonable Dishes," "Teeth of Different Nations," "Popular Physiology," "Flatulence and Heart-burn," "Health of Mechanics," "American versus Chinese Medicine." Answers to correspondents, &c., make up a good number of this excellent Magazine, which is only $2 a year. Sent on trial three months for 25 cents. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the auctions announced for yesterday, (Tuesday, April 15,) at the Exchange, were numerous, the class of property offered for sale superior, and the attendance large, the market did not respond, and the transactions were not marked with success to any great degree, the general result of the day's business, notwithstanding considerable real estate was sold, being unsatisfactory. The stringency in the money market affects all classes of business, and real estate is no exception to the rule. The following is a review of yesterday's proceedings:

Muller, Wilkins & Co. offered at public auction fifty lots located on the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, owned by Alvin Higgins, Esq., of which number eighteen were disposed of as follows: One lot on the south-west corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, $11,000; one lot on Boulevard, adjoining, $8,750; one lot on Boulevard, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, $8,900; two lots on Boulevard, adjoining, $8,450 each; seven lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Boulevard, $2,850 to $4,000 each; five lots on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, $2,300 to $2,400 each, and one lot on same street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, $2,350. Names of purchasers are given in the summary below. The balance of the property was withdrawn as the prices above noted were deemed by the owner too low. The same firm also offered at public auction five full lots on the south side of West Eighty-third-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, which were knocked down at from $5,900 to $6,000 each, and five lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street, adjoining above in rear, which were knocked down at from $5,575 to $5,950 per lot. It may be that some of these lots were sold, but up to a late hour we could not gain such definite information as to be able to particularize, we note only the prices bid. The sale of property owned by Mr. Chas. C. Sperry, located in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, near Central-avenue, was not very successful, but nine lots being disposed of, viz.: One lot on the north-west corner Anderson-avenue and Union-street, sold to H. P. De Graff, for $900; four lots on Anderson-avenue, adjoining, sold to B. P. Fairchild for $600 each, and four lots adjoining, sold to same buyer for $650 each. The further sale was then postponed to May, to a day as was stated to be subsequently announced.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of A. A. Redfield, Esq., sold the following property: One brick store and lot, 23 by 35.6, No. 45 Peck-slip, north-west corner South-street, sold to Sophia Hoyt, present tenant, for $34,000; one three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 18 Greenwich-street, west side, 200 feet north of Battery-place, sold to Andrew Martin for $20,500, and one three-story brick house and lot, in rear of above, No. 19 Washington-street, sold to same buyer for $9,250.

Wm. Kennelly offered at public auction an extensive list of both improved and unimproved City realty, only three pieces of which were sold, viz.: Two two-story frame houses and lots on the south side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 184.5 feet east of Fourth-avenue, purchased by Terrence Smith for $4,600 each and one building lot on the same side of East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 225 feet west of Avenue A, purchased by C. Brand for $3,250. All the balance of the property, fully described heretofore, was withdrawn on nominal bids far below its real value, and in some instances below prices offered at private contract.

Allen, Dooley & Henriques sold at public auction the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 106 East Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 125 feet east of Fourth-avenue, for $17,900, the purchaser being W. E. Leimbeer. Also offered for sale the brick house and lot No. 29 West Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, which was knocked down for $[illegible], and the brown-stone house and lot No. 132 East Sixty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, knocked down at $15,500. For both these last-named houses we understand a higher figure has been offered at private sale.

James M. Miller, at an executors' sale, disposed of the three-story and basement brick-front house and lot No. 233 East Thirty-seventh-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, for $6,525, the buyer being Joseph Boylston. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of R. [illegible], Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 21 Vestry-street, south side, 95.2 feet east of Hudson-street, for $8,900, purchaser, John B. Trevor, plaintiff in legal action.

The houses and lots Nos. 184 and 186 Hudson-street, east side, north of Vestry street, noticed for sale by E. H. Ludlow, under direction of executor, were both withdrawn for the want of adequate bids, and the following adjournments of legal sales, announced by the auctioneers named, closed the day's business: By James M. Miller, sale of house and lot on West Twenty-eighth street, east of Ninth-avenue, adjourned to to-day; by same, sale of leasehold property on West Broadway, south of White-street, and on White-street, east of West Broadway, adjourned to the 29th inst.; by same, sale of house and lot on East Twelfth-street, south-east corner of Avenue B, adjourned to May 4, and by Joseph McGuire, sale of house and lease of lot on West Fifty-first-street, west of Fifth-avenue, adjourned to Tuesday of next week, the 22d inst.

Regarding other sales taking place yesterday out of town, reports, if forwarded, will be published as received.

At public auction, on Monday, in Jersey City, J. M. Gibson sold the premises No. 327 Fifth-street, between Coles and Monmouth streets, embracing a lot 25 by 95, with two frame houses on same, front and rear, for $4,900; purchaser, Joseph Mayer.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day public auctions as follows are noticed: Lots on the south side of Vermilye-avenue, 100 feet east of Dyckman-street. Also, public auction sales of lots located at Mott Haven, Westchester County, namely: Rider-avenue—Four lots, west side, 205 feet north One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street; also, five lots, west side, 480 feet north One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street; all front on Mott Haven Canal Docks. College-avenue—Two lots, west side, 175 feet south One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street; also, one lot, west side, 400 feet south One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street; all fronting on Mott Haven Canal Docks. One Hundred and Forty-fourth street—Two lots, north side, 125.4 feet west of Railroad-avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, adjourned trustee's sale of City real estate, owned by Walter Roche, as follows: Four five-story brown-stone-front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 Eighth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street; one four-story French-roof brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 257 West Fifty-fifth-street, in rear of the above; four houses and lots, Nos. 68, 70, 72 and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal streets; one three-story frame house and lot, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-street; one lot, with buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, 125.5 feet south of Hester-street, and an undivided half interest in seven and a half lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Also, foreclosure sale of three houses and lots on East Seventy-fourth-street, south side, respectively east of Fourth-avenue 72, 108, and 1.4 feet.

By Allen, Dooley, & Henriques, foreclosure sale of three three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots on East Sixty-fifth-street, north side, beginning at a point 180 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lots each 20 by 100.5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale: Plot of eight lots on Madison-avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-sixth-street, having front on the avenue of 102.2 feet and a depth on the street of 135 feet; plot opposite above, on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, having front on avenue of 102.2 feet, with depth of 26.8 feet; and two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth-street, north side, 145 feet west of Madison-avenue. Also, public auction sale of the premises known as Nos. 134 and 136 West Tenth-street, south side, between Greenwich-avenue and Waverly-place, comprising a plot of ground, with a two-story attic and basement brick dwelling and a two-story brick stable thereon.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sales of City realty, viz.: Two lots, with brick and frame buildings thereon, known as Nos. 57 and 59 Elm-street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets, one three-story frame house and lot, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 115 feet east of Fourth-avenue; one lot on the Grand Circle, west side, at the entrance to the Boulevard, 77.9 feet north of Fifty-ninth-street; one lot on Tenth-avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth-street, and four lots on West Sixty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Also, public auction sale of the following property, a portion of the Dyckman estate: Four plots, south of Sherman-avenue, 500 feet east of Elwood-street, each containing seven City lots and one lot on street; two plots north side of Naegle-avenue, immediately in the rear of the Sherman-avenue lots, each containing seven City lots and one lot on street; two lots, east side of Elwood-street, 200 feet north of Naegle-avenue; four lots, south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., public auction sales of the following property: Premises No. 162 Attorney-street, east side, between Stanton and East Houston streets, comprising a lot with a six-story brick house, 25 by 45, on the front thereof, and a four-story brick house, in rear; premises No. 224 East Forty-sixth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, a lot with a five-story brick tenement-house, and the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 238 East Seventy-ninth-street, south side, 180 feet west of Second-avenue.

By William Abbott, public auction sale of tenement property known as Nos. 698 and 698½ Water-street.

By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale of one four-story brick house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of a two-story and attic house, with two lots, on Clendenny-avenue, north side, 150 feet west of West-side-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Hackensack, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, adjourned executrix's sale of nine lots or plots, situate on Essex-street, in the village named, and three plots located on Railroad-avenue, the property of the estate of Geo. Fair, deceased.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, Grand Boulevard, s. w. corner of 134th-st., 24.11x100; R. V. Harnett, purchaser	$11,000
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 134th-st., adjoining above, 25x100; same buyer as above	8,750
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25x100; W. H. Allen, purchaser	8,900
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, same size; D. Hoffman, purchaser	8,450
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, same size; J. W. Bell, purchaser	8,450
1 lot, West 134th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; J. A. Robinson, purchaser	4,050
1 lot, West 134th-st., s. s., adjoining above, same size; J. A. Booth, purchaser	3,500
1 lot, West 134th-st., s. s., adjoining above, same size; R. V. Harnett, purchaser	3,000
2 lots, West 134th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; J. A. Robinson, purchaser; $3,025 each	6,050
2 lots, West 134th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer as above, $2,950 each	5,900
1 lot, West 134th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11; H. W. Coates, purchaser	2,350
1 lot, West 134th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11; J. D. Lewis, purchaser	2,400
4 lots, West 134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., adjoining above, each same size; B. P. Fairchild, purchaser, $2,300 each	9,200
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
1 bk. store and lot, No. 45 Peck-slip, n. w. corner South-st., lot 23x35.6	$34,000
1 3-story and basement bk. h. and l., No. 18 Greenwich-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Battery-place, lot 26x75, house 60 ft. deep, with extension	20,500
1 3-story bk. h. and l. No. 19 Washington-st. e. s., 205 ft. n. of Battery-place, in rear of above, lot 26x75, house 30 ft. deep	9,250
By William Kennelly.	
2 2-story frame houses and lots, East 88th-st., s. s. 184.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., lots each 25.0x100.8, $4,600 each	$9,200
1 lot, East 120th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w of Avenue A, 25x100.11	3,250

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone front h. and l., No. 106 East 26th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x98.11, house 50 ft. deep	$17,900
By James M. Miller.	
1 3-story and basement brick-front h. and l. No. 233 East 37th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x98.9	$6,525
1 3-story and basement brick h. and l. No. 21 Vestry-st., s. s., 95.2 ft. e. of Hudson-st., lot 20.1x40	8,900
MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
1 lot, Anderson-av., n. w. corner Union-st., 32x101x32x98	$900
4 lots, Anderson-av., w. s., adjoining above, each 25x about 110, $600 each	2,400
4 lots, Anderson-av., w. s., adjoining above, each 25x about 125, $650 each	2,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 14.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 91st-st., thence n. to lane, thence w. to 11th-av., thence s. to 91st-st., thence e. to place of beginning	$37,500
Greene-st., e. s., 220.5 ft. n. of Broome-st.	4,250
Greene-st., e. s., 199 ft. n. of Broome-st., 1x100	4,135
Lewis-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Hanson-st., 20x100, h. and l.	nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scannell-st., 24x96, h. and l.	18,500
Washington-st., No. 79, 20x about 54 ft., Pitt-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton-st.	3,000
Washington-st., No. 79, e. s., 20x54 ft.; Pitt-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Stanton-st.	3,000
172d-st., n. s., 459 ft. w. of 2d-av., 28x92	23,500
51st-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	17,500
36th-st., s. s., 160.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.5x98.9	14,500
45th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of 3rd-av., 20x75, h. and l.	12,000
48th-st., s. s., 191 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l.	15,600
51st-st., s. s., 258.3 e. of 2d-av., 18.9x70.5, h. and l.	9,500
52d-st., s. s., 372 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5, h. and l.	65,000
53d-st., n. s., 1,098 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5, h. and l.	28,068
54th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 33.4x52.3x33.5x49.8	10,000
61st-st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	25,000
84th-st., n. s., 388.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.1x102.2	7,000
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102, h. and l.	6,800
102d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.11; 11th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 25x100	11,050
102d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.11	11,900
103d-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	8,000
115th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12x100.11	20,750
124th-st., n. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.11, h. and l.	11,000
127th-st., n. s., 25x99.11	7,000
129th-st., n. s., 318.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100, h. and l.	7,250
Lexington-av., w. s., 64 ft. n. of 34th-st., 20.6x88.6	5,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 24 ft. s. of 51st-st., 24x84.10, h. and l.	29,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 152.10 ft. n. of 50th-st., 24x64.10	22,500
Seaman-av., n. w. corner of Emerson-st.	60,500
3d-av., w. s., 88 ft. n. of 79th-st., 22x95, h. and l.	18,500
4th-av., n. w. corner of 76th-st., 102.2x80	43,500
4th-av., n. e. corner of 107th-st., 150.11x100.11	29,950
11th-av., s. w. corner of 102d-st., 25.11x100	13,350
11th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 25x100	5,400
LEASES.	
Water-st., No. 232, 5 years, per year	4,500
Grand-st., No. 242, 10 years, per year	3,000
Pear-st., No. 262, 6 years, per year	2,000
Wooster-st., No. 155, 2 years, per year	1,650
East 4th-st., No. 82, 5 years, per year	1,800
Allen-st., Nos. 206 and 208, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth. The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A MOST SUBSTANTIAL ELEGANTLY-finished, well-planned, unusually deep, choicely located, (5th av., near 43d-st.,) 23 feet front, complete gentleman's dwelling; good light and air; lot 23x125 feet; for sale at a fair price, with or without the first-class furniture; coach-house and stable; owner going to Europe. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY, 100 FEET square, on north-east corner of 58th-st., and 11th-av.; a most desirable location for a large manufacturing business. Terms will be made easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., Corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE handsome, small four-story brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance. Open every day. D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF GROUND, 200 feet front, at Washington Heights, having the finest views that can be had on Manhattan Island, the natural topography of the ground pre-eminently adapting it for a gentleman's villa residence. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

EIGHTH, OR CENTRAL PARK-AV.—Corner parcel, 100x100, overlooking Park; cheapest lots facing Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HALF BLOCK (COMPRISING ten lots,) fronting on Washington, West and Hubert sts., together with 100 feet valuable bulkhead. This is the largest plot to be had in lower part of City. Terms easy. Address JAMES PRICE, agent, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; possession immediate; price very low; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON THE upper end of the City, with seventy-five lots fronting on Hudson River, to exchange for house near 5th-av. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TENEMENT property on Hamilton-st.; will exchange for vacant lots. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—For sale two full lots; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. RESIDENCE—CHARMING position, well planned, frescoed; reasonable price to insure speedy sale; near 49th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—The first-class brick store No. 65 Broad-st.; will be sold at a bargain, on reasonable terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—CENTRAL PARK, BELOW 72d-st., one or two choice building lots for sale very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV., NEAR 86TH-ST.—FOUR lots with corner for sale at a great bargain; easy terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For further and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 56 Wall-st., Office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, 8 and 10 Pine-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE (COST NEARLY $12,000 to build) and plot 100 feet square on one of the most commanding positions in Brooklyn, near Broadway, Myrtle-av., and De Kalb-av. car lines; fine fruit, flowers, grape arbors, &c.; one of the most desirable homes in the City; will be sold low and on easy terms. Particulars with JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A NEW BROWN-stone house, built in the best manner; must be sold; in the best location in the Nineteenth Ward, No. 151 Ross-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Williamsburg. Inquire at the building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN. Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity. If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to N. L. McCREADY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

$3.000 AND $1.000 ON MORTGAGE will buy a small house of four rooms and kitchen, four acres of land well stocked with fruit, one hour by railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot, in New-Jersey. Address OWNER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST IN a handsome tract of land lying on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, within a few minutes' walk of Orange Valley Station, near schools, churches, and in the midst of elegant improvements, will learn full particulars by addressing H., Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

AT NEWARK.—FOR SALE—AT A BARgain, three-story Mansard-roof house, twelve rooms, furnace, range, bath, laundry, gas; very convenient to railroads; $10,000; terms to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—FARM, EIGHTEEN ACRES, Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; one mile from depot; must be sold; price $9,000. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $250; only $70 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C, Box 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—155 ACRES UNIMPROVED land in Hamilton County, this State, at $5 per acre, cash. Address HAMILTON COUNTY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000. Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000. Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Wappinger's Falls, eight miles south of Poughkeepsie, and two miles back of New-Hamburg, on Hudson River Railroad. The lot is 100x150, with fine fruit and shade trees, grapes, &c., and is located in the most desirable part of the village; there is also a good sized barn on the premises. The house has twelve rooms, and has recently been put in complete order; has gas throughout, dumb-waiter, &c., and is heated by a large furnace; price, $10,000. A two-manual pipe organ, with sixteen stops; a Steinway grand piano, furniture, and carpets will be sold with the house, if desired. Further information may be had from the owner, JOHN McKINLAY, on the premises; or of C. W. SWEET, 7 and 9 Warren st.

LOWER WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let, suitable for a boarding-house or a gentleman's residence, in the best part of Morrisania; convenient and beautiful drive to Harlem or to the City. A spacious mansion of twenty rooms, containing every modern convenience, equally agreeable for Winter as for Summer residence. Handsomely improved grounds, ornamented with finest deciduous and evergreen trees on lawn; large garden, with all varieties of fruit; coach-house and stable. Rent, $1,500 per year to a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 3,866 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, including Staten Island, &c.; the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $600 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1¼ Pine-st.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BAYONNE CITY, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—About six acres with large, handsomely-finished dwelling-house, stable, and fine front on Newark Bay; sixty-three trains daily; the best and most convenient locality near New-York; churches, schools, stores, fine avenues, streets, and gas; excellent fishing, boating, bathing and driving. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GOTHIC HOUSE, twenty miles from New-York, 40x30, and extension, sixteen rooms, water, stationary wash-tubs, cellar, ice-house, barn, carriage-house, fruits, large shade trees, &c., &c.; grounds 100x600, from avenue to avenue; cheap. Call on L. G. MARSH, No. 83 Warren-st. Will exchange for farm.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Brick house, within five minutes from depot, containing ten rooms and kitchen extension; gas, furnace, and range; spring and cistern water in kitchen; all in good order; lot, 80x100. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. PUTNAM, opposite railroad station.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from the station, a Swiss cottage (of eight rooms) and out-buildings, together with two or six acres of land. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST Morrisania, with grounds attached; plenty of fruit; large house; gas and water; twenty-five minutes from 42d-st. Apply to P. A. AUNER, No. 2,374 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

FOR SALE—MUCH BELOW VALUE, FORty-four acres of land, beautifully located near depot; fifty minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; would divide in parcels to suit; 8,000 feet front on two streets. Apply to owner, No. 988 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 89 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT WOODSIDE, N. J., a handsome cottage, five rooms and conservatory, heated by furnace, new range, water in basement and kitchen; large garden, with abundance of fruits—grapes, peaches, apples, strawberries, currants, raspberries, &c.; in a very fine neighborhood; within ten minutes' walk of the Midland and Erie Depots, and on a line of horse cars. Just the place for a small family, and can be occupied immediately. Rent, $50 per month. Inquire or address SECRETARY, No. 753 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICELY furnished country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, fifteen minutes' ride from Hudson River Railroad Depot; house contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c.; grounds cover nine acres, well fruited, vegetable garden made, man to take charge of same, beautiful river and mountain views, mountain spring water. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords; price $200 per month for six months. For particulars call on or address JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let near New-Brighton, Staten Island; grounds in lawn; three acres, with shade trees, green-house, and stables; churches and schools convenient; house, eleven rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace; rent for six months $900, or $1,600 per annum. Inquire at No. 116 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, first-class four-story house, location unsurpassed, to a party who would board the owner and family. The most favorable terms will be offered. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address by letter, PORTER J. RUTHERFORD, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—AT YONKERS, FULLY FURnished, for three or four months from June 1, to a small family, a house on Palisade-av., (with one acre of ground,) containing eight rooms, excellent spring water, gas, &c.; piazza south and west; full view of the Hudson as far as Staten Island, (or will sell.) Apply at *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE finest places in Plainfield, N. J.; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad; an elegant house, with outbuildings complete, and six acres; grounds well shaded. F. A. MILLER, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 15.

ELIZABETH.—TO LET, A FINE RESIdence on one of the best streets, near depot, with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. JEENS, No. 411 Canal-st., where a photograph of the property can be seen.

TO LET, FURNISHED — COUNTRY-seat, delightfully located at Castleton Heights, Staten Island; dwelling, carriage-house, and grounds; possession May 1; view unsurpassed; $1,500 per annum. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—HALF OF double frame house, No. 47 Clinton-st., containing nine rooms; three minutes from Market or Centre street depots; rent $400; possession immediate. Apply to A. A. HALL, No. 112 Reade-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 12TH STREET, between Broadway and 4th av. Whole or part for business purposes and dwelling. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, FIVE minutes from Vanderbilt's landing, furnished, for a year or longer, with or without stable, a good sized house, in complete order; rent very moderate to a responsible tenant. For particulars, inquire at No. 552 Broadway.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND VICINITY.—Residences and cottages to rent for Summer or year; property of every description for sale or exchange. Morristown office two doors from Post-office. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent the first-class brown-stone front four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st. Rent, $2,500 per annum.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT four-story and basement brown-stone house No. 30 East 21st-st., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent, unfurnished, at a fair rent, to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A SUITE OF rooms fully furnished, Stuyvesant Buildings, No. 142 East 18th-st., to a small family; rent low. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone dwellings Nos. 469 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements; rent $800. Apply to owner as above.

HANDSOME COTTAGE TO LET—For season or year; 11 rooms, near depot, $400; healthy, fine views. C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park-place.

A—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SECond floor to let; first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

To let, house No. 304 2d-av., rent $2,400.
To let, house No. 319 East 9th-st., rent $2,400; twenty-six rooms.
To let, house No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., rent $2,000.
To let, house No. 194 2d-av., rent $1,600.
To let, house No. 14 West 18th-st., rent $1,600.
To let, house No. 112 Bank-st., with stable, rent $1,500.
To let, house No. 220 East 116th-st., rent $1,000.
To let, house No. 391 Broome-st., rent $1,000.
For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—The residence of Samuel B. Parsons, at Flushing; house large; ten bed-rooms, furnace, gas, range, every convenience of best city houses; grounds contain several acres; highly improved; near depot; large stable; trains from 6 A. M. till midnight. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a house containing thirteen rooms, with stable; ten lots of ground, well furnished with shade-trees; first-class neighborhood; five minutes' walk from the ferry; forty minutes from Pier No. 20, East River; rent, $600. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE IN NEW-Rochelle, in ten minutes' walk of the New-Haven Depot or the steam-boat landing, containing thirteen rooms and all necessary outbuildings. For particulars apply to Messrs. LELANDS, Sturtevant House, Broadway, New-York, or of E. G. SIMONS, on the premises.

TO PARTIES TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE, or a young couple desiring to experiment in house-keeping, the advertiser will rent his newly and handsomely furnished three story high-stoop house in West 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for five or six months at $175 per month, which is less than the house rents for unfurnished. Inquire at No. 502 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY, EXTRA SIZE, brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel. W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-Place.

TO LET, FURNISHED, PRIVATE family only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $300 per month. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE **DREXEL BUILDING,** S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts., FOR Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c., NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY On or before May 1. TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK BUILDING. NO. 29 WALL-ST. ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT. Singly or en suite. BUILDING ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF. Possession May 1, 1873. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 178 5TH-AV., nearest 22d-st., 20x90 feet. The second floors of both buildings, suitable for millinery or mantilla making, tailoring. For the sale of manufactured articles, or for offices; prominent bay window for showing goods. The floors in upper part will be rented in offices, singly or en suite, or in flats for residence purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., No. 35 East 17th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE upper floors above the Bank of the Metropolis, on the north-west corner of Union-square and 16th-st.; four years' lease from May 1, 1873; this building is located in the best part of the business centre and daily increasing in value. Apply at 609 6th-av.

WAREHOUSES TO LET.—SPACIOUS warehouses to let, at St. John's Park Depot, Hudson-st., from May 1, with use of steam elevators. Inquire on premises, of F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent, St. John's Park.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

DESK-ROOM—TO RENT IN A CHOICE location. Inquire at Room No. 8 No. 245 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GENtleman a large room well furnished; location not above 16th-st. Address, stating full particulars, W. E., Post-office Box No. 1,340.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: (By order of the undersigned trustees of Walter Roche.)

EIGHTH-AVENUE (north-east corner of 55th-st.)—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET.—No. 27; house and lot 25x74.

MOTT-STREET.—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots; each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET.—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AND 64TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the east side of 10th-av., 75.5 feet south of 64th-st., 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET.—Four lots on the south side of 64th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

HARSEN ESTATE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jacob Halsted, James N. Platt, and John H. Rhoades, Esqrs., executors of Jacob Harsen, M. D., deceased.

230 LOTS, situate on the GRAND BOULEVARD, fronting the PLAZA, BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS. Also, on 11TH AND 10TH AVS., 70TH, 71ST, AND 72D STS.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the CENTRAL and opposite RIVERSIDE PARK, are on high ground, with good soil, having a commanding view of the HUDSON RIVER, and rank among the most choice in the City of New-York.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-GRANTS on the NORTH RIVER. BETWEEN 70TH and 72D STS. 70TH-ST. IS REGULATED AND SEWERED, 72D-ST. IS REGULATED.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Road, of the construction of which there can be little doubt, will bring this property nearer Wall-st., in point of time, than 8th-st. now is.

Title indisputable, having been in the Harsen family considerably over 100 YEARS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SHERMAN AND NAGLE AVS., ELWOOD AND 211TH STS., BEING PART OF THE DYCKMAN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED AVENUES AND STREETS.

These lots are on the line of improvements, a short distance south of the new Parade-ground, and can be reached in forty-seven minutes, fourteen times a day, by the Elevated and Hudson River Railroad.

Terms liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELM AND 126TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ELM-STREET.—The two lots, with brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Elm-st., between Worth and Leonard sts., and known as Nos. 57 and 59.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The three-story frame house and lot, situate on the south side of 126th-st., 115 feet east of 4th-av. The house is about forty-five feet deep, contains thirteen rooms, has water and gas, and is in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 99TH, 107TH AND 125TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE—One lot, east side, 75.8 feet north of 98th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE—Four gore lots, east side, commencing 19.6 feet south of 107th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Two gore lots, south side, 46.7 feet east of 10th-av.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The plot of land on north side of 125th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av., being 79 feet front on 125th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., CORNER OF 99TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Celeste Chavell, executrix of Martha Chavell, deceased:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on the east side of 10th-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 99th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 99th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY ON WEST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—The plot of land, together with the three-story brick factory building thereon, situate on the south side of West 33d-st., 225 feet east of 11th-av., known as Nos. 542, 544, and 546. This property is valuable for manufacturing purposes, and is within one block of the new Manhattan Market.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STABLE PROPERTY ON EAST 85TH-ST., KNOWN AS "THE EAST SIDE STABLES." ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The two lots, together with the brick stable and dwelling thereon, situate on the north side of 85th-st., commencing 176.2 feet east of 3d-av. The stable is brick, covers nearly all the ground, with two-story dwelling in front, and is now occupied as a livery and boarding stable, and known as the East Side Stables. Lots, together, 48.10x102.2 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOT FRONTING THE GRAND CIRCLE, BOULEVARD, AND CENTRAL PARK. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BOULEVARD AND GRAND CIRCLE—One lot situate on the westerly side of the Boulevard and Grand Circle, 77 feet 9½ inches north of 59th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD, 124TH, 125TH, AND MANHATTAN STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BOULEVARD—One lot, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 124th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Seven lots and gores, north side 125th-st., commencing 179 feet east of 10th-av., running through and fronting on Manhattan-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON VERMILYEA-AV., BEING PART OF THE DICKMAN ESTATE. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

VERMILYEA-AVENUE.—Eight extra-sized lots, situate on the south side of Vermilyea-av., commencing 100 feet east of Dyckman-st., each 25x150 feet. Terms liberal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock M., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873, I, Henry A. Hurlbut, the trustee appointed in the place and stead of William H. Crawford, deceased, the assignee under the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by Byram, Hind & Bliss, formerly of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, all my right, title, estate and interest as such trustee, as aforesaid, in or to 369 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson County, State of Texas, and 180 acres of land, more or less, situate in San Saba County, in the same State.

And, at the same time and place, I will likewise sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the bills receivable, book accounts, choses in action and claims and demands of every description of the said firm still remaining in my hands, as such trustee, unsold and uncollected.

A full description of the lands to be sold, and also a schedule of said bills, accounts and claims, may be examined during business hours at the office of Messrs. Chapman, Scott & Crowell, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at any time during the ten days preceding said sale.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1873.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, Trustee, &c.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Attorneys for said Trustee. mh19-law6wW*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ELEVEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 85TH AND 86TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale under the direction of Henry Morrison, Esq., referee:

MADISON-AVENUE, south-west corner of 86th-st.—Eight lots, having a frontage of 102.2 feet on Madison-av. and 135 feet on 86th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE, south-east corner of 86th-st.—Plot of ground, 26 feet 8 inches by 102 feet 2 inches.

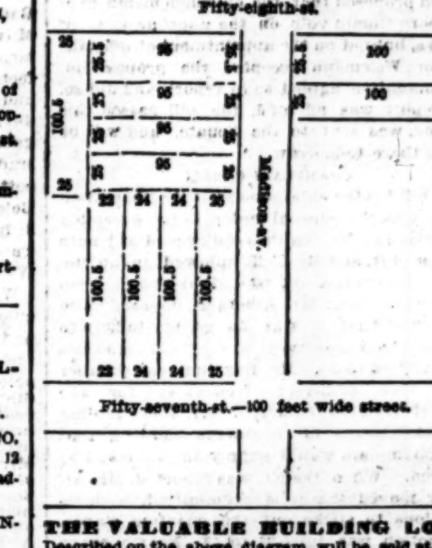
EAST EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 145 feet west of Madison-av., rear of 86th-st. lots; each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney, No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



THE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS Described on the above diagram, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. These lots are in the vicinity of first-class improvements. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-Street, New-York, Offer for sale a limited number of the **FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CT.** CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Line, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION.) At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This Railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The Main Line, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minnesota, a distance of 260 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $83,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $35,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,200,000, or more than $100,000 per month.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE, From Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passing through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to MILWAUKEE AND THE LAKES.

The entire issue of Main Line Bonds has been sold, and the Bonds are quoted in the Official List of the New-York Stock Exchange subject to daily dealings.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902. The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1, deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14. By order of the Board, JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

IDLE CAPITALISTS CAN FIND THE best investment in mineral, immediately, by addressing, with real name, Box No. 4,986 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS, SECURED BY A **1st Mortgage on its Extension.**

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is [illegible] miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. The net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and the receipts for 1872 were more than $[illegible] greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.
2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $[illegible] PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.
3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.
4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.
5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, as far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, and is paid for, in full operation, and it is upon a graded road only that bonds are now offered at [illegible] accrued interest in currency. The road will be [illegible] in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the extensive coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 TO 12 PER CENT. We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guaranteeing Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST. Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November. The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent. Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

INSURANCE SCRIP—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M. WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—FOR official passports apply to S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States, No. 1 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[illegible]

Of [illegible] Waverley-place, in relation to [illegible] to the City.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible] with Belgian or trap-block [illegible]

[illegible] Street Openings and Improvements [illegible] to widen College-place, and to [illegible] Greenwich-street.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the [illegible] to the Boulevard, be regulated and [illegible]

That the vacant lots on south side Forty-second-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, be fenced in.

That on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Fourth-street, from [illegible] to Third-avenue.

That a crosswalk be laid across East Fourteenth-street, opposite No. 134.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on south side of Water-street, for a distance of 150 feet from south-east corner of Gouverneur-slip, be flagged where not already done.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and [illegible]-street, from the Third-avenue to the East or Harlem River.

That Seventeenth-street, from Dry Dock-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That [illegible]-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Thirty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That [illegible]-second-street, from Second-avenue to [illegible] River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That [illegible]-third-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with granite block pavement.

That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be authorized and directed to execute a lease, in behalf of the City of New-York, for so much of the premises situated on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, owned by W. T. & D. Blodgett, as may be necessary for the use of the Ninth District Civil Court and the Fifth District Police Court, including prison accommodations in the basement of said premises, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1873, at the annual rent of $9,000.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That Second-avenue, from Nineteenth to Forty-[illegible]-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Broadway, as widened and straightened, between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged, and crosswalks be laid and relaid, and the [illegible] be paved and repaved with Belgian or [illegible] pavement, and that the receiving basins and culverts be rebuilt, and that additional new [illegible] with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built thereon.

That [illegible]-ninth-street, from Broadway to the [illegible] River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and [illegible]-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That Seventy-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the [illegible] side of Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the sidewalks be [illegible]

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-sixth-street, from the Boulevard to the Tenth-avenue.

That [illegible] bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-[illegible] streets, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be fenced in.

That Croton mains be laid in Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

That the vacant lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth streets, be fenced in.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, be flagged.

That Sixty-first-street, from Boulevard to the [illegible], be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That street-lamps be lighted on the block of ground occupied by the Normal College in Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from Third to Lexington avenues, and in Seventieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

That the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, be flagged.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the [illegible] corner of King and Varick streets.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cooper, [illegible], Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, [illegible], Morris, Reilly, and Van Schaick—12.

That the Controller annul the present lease of the [illegible] occupied by Robert Culkin, under the [illegible] Market Court-house, and pay the sum of [illegible] in consideration.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, [illegible], Morris, Reilly, and Van Schaick—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottendorfer—1.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 17th inst. at 4 P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, April 14, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

From the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, for a [illegible] corner Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-[illegible]

Of property-owners on Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, to have sidewalk flagged.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That a sewer be built in Lewis-street, from Sixth to Eighth-street.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

That Fifty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Croton mains be laid in Seventeenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be flagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, from St. Nicholas-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Lawrence-street, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue, be flagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Tenth-avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-first-street.

That street-lamps be lighted in Second-avenue, from Seventy-second to Seventy-eighth-street.

That on both sides of Ninety-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That the free drinking hydrant now standing on the corner of South Fifth-avenue and Broome-street be removed, and placed on the south-west corner of South Fifth-avenue and Grand-street.

That Ninety-ninth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Eleventh-avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventy-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Third-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That One Hundred and Second-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundredth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That Forty-second-street, from Third to Madison-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Frankfort-street, from Pearl to Chatham streets, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That Jacob-street, from Ferry-street to Frankfort-street, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That Spruce-street, from Gold-street to Printing-house-square, be paved with Belgian or granite block pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to Harlem River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—21.

That the Controller draw a warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown, for the sum of $4,315 50, to be in full payment for bills heretofore annexed for printing for the Board of Aldermen.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Theiss, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Murphy, Thornell, and Codington—3.

That street-lamps be lighted in Sixty-fourth-street, from First to Third-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-third-street, from First to Second avenues.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second-avenues.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Bloomingdale road to the Grand Boulevard, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That Centre-street, from Chambers-street to Broome-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

That street-lamps be lighted on both sides and in the centre of the Boulevard, from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Fourth-street.

That street-lamps be lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, and extending easterly on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, about two hundred feet, and westerly on the same streets about three hundred feet, be fenced in.

That Fifty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That lamps be lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also that Croton water-pipes be laid in said street.

That on both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged.

That the vacant lot on north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be fenced in.

That the crosswalk of Broadway and Maiden-lane be grooved, so that it will aid horse travel.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove lamp-posts and lamps from all the portion of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street which has been declared closed by act of the Legislature.

That West Broadway, from Canal to Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian or granite block pavement.

That College-place, from Chambers to Barclay-street, be paved with Belgian or granite block pavement.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—20.

That Washington-street, from Spring to Charlton-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the lamp on the sidewalk between Nos. 274 and 276 Water-street, be suspended from the building No. 274 Water-street, and the lamp post be removed.

That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with granite block pavement.

That the sidewalk on east side of Gouverneur-slip, from Water-street to Front-street, be flagged full width.

That crosswalks be laid, one from the south-east corner of Front and South streets to the entrance of the ferry-house, and one from the north-west corner of Roosevelt and South streets, to connect with crosswalk leading to ferry-house.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—18.

That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-fourth-street, Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be flagged.

That on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Keating, Wisser, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—19.

Adjourned until Monday next, the 21st proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MARRIAGES IN PARIS.

Weddings a la Mode in the French Capital.

A thorough knowledge of the French character is requisite to enable any one to regard with indulgence the contradictions it presents. There is no other nation which is at once so disposed to accept a master and so prompt to take umbrage at any assertion of supremacy. Thus, for instance, never was any sovereign better obeyed than the Emperor during his prosperity; and all France appeared at that time to be absolutely his property. Still, one day M. Rouher, who had been staying at his country-house at Cernay, finding that he was pressed for time to attend a Council of Ministers, ordered an express train to stop at a station where it was not usual for it to call, in order that he might avail himself of that train to attend the Council. Nothing could be more excusable than that a Minister summoned to deliberate with his colleagues upon the affairs of the nation should delay a train for two minutes to enable him to fulfill that duty. But M. Rouher on that occasion became the object of numerous attacks in the opposition newspapers, which considered that the Minister had violated the great principle of equality of which every Frenchman holds himself to be the special guardian, except, indeed, when he himself violates it. Something of the same kind happened on Sunday last, when M. Thiers, who is for the moment the Chief of the French Republic, was present at a concert at the Conservatoire, one of the performers at which was Mme. Viguier, an eminent pianist. So far there was nothing to object to, but M. Thiers has a strong liking for Beethoven's symphony in F, and expressed a wish that this particular piece should be played, instead of one marked in the programme, and his caprice was gratified. But when the concert was over many uncompromising sticklers for "immortal principles" were to be heard denouncing the President for one of these despotic acts of which only the most absolute governments could furnish examples. The French people hold that modern principles are all summed up in the complete levelling of social distinctions. At the same time, there are nowhere else in the world to be found people who so crave after sights as the Parisians, even when their singular sentiment of equality is to some extent wounded. At every fête given in the fashionable world you find crowds standing round the entrances to the house, waiting to catch a glimpse of the skirt of a dress or the flowers of a head-dress. Thus it was that a day or two ago the Rue Caumartin was thronged by a curious crowd, which had assembled on the occasion of the marriage of Mlle. Gentry, daughter of one of the managers of one of the chief newspapers of Paris, to M. D'Anbergeon, son of a Deputy, and who had rendered good service in the defence of Paris during the late investment. The line of carriages extended from the Rue St. Lazaire to the Boulevard Hausmann, and even to the middle of the Rue St. Louis. The most distinguished personages in literature, science, and finance were assembled, and during the performance of the ceremony an ever-increasing crowd gathered around the church and indulged in some most extraordinary comments upon the injustice of fate and the inequalities of fortune. It must be admitted that for some time past marriages in high life have become really fashionable solemnities, to which a crowd of persons rush as to a *soirée dansante* or *musicale*. The marriage customs of the working classes, singular in some respects, have not changed during the last forty years; while marriages among the upper classes have been gradually losing the domestic and private character which formerly attached to them. To-day, as forty years ago, the working man or the small tradesman goes in a great carriage, specially reserved for such occasions, to the church where the religious service is to be performed. A vistor to any of the large livery-stables of Paris would not fail to be struck by one remarkable peculiarity. In some corner of the vast yard will be observed a number of carriages, evidently intended for holiday occasions, emblazoned with shields and coats of arms of all kinds, from the arms of particular towns to those of the crown itself, and whose faded splendor seems like a strange reflection on French revolutions. There are to be found in those places carriages which have figured at Royal or Imperial ceremonies since the first Revolution, and which have belonged to the noblest houses of France, carriages which have played almost historic parts in events of which France has been the scene. These vehicles have been bought up at various times by the shrewd livery-stable keepers, who let them out for wedding parties of the humbler classes of society. The bigger the coach the more gilding it displays, the more profuse its emblazonment, the greater is the demand for it for marriage parties. When the religious ceremony is concluded these same carriages immediately convey bride-bridegroom, parents, relatives, and friends to one of those monster restaurants of the *faubourgs* or the *banlieue* which are specially famous for wedding feasts. After the feast the same string of carriages proceeds to the Bois de Boulogne, at the entrance to which the whole party, with the bride and bridegroom at their head, alight and walk in procession through the park. A young woman of the humbler ranks of Paris life would not believe that she was really married if this state visit to the Bois were omitted. Marriages in high life, on the other hand, assume the character of a religious and musical fête, invitations upon beautifully printed paper are issued for the religious ceremony. Ladies and gentlemen respond by appearing in elegant morning dresses, except those favored individuals who are to be placed nearest to the altar, and who are in evening dress. Some time ago it was the fashion for the bridegroom to appear in a blue coat with gilt buttons, white waistcoat, and gray trousers; but that is all changed, and now the black suit and white cravat have again come into favor. Until lately the musical performances were limited to a few strains from the organ, played upon the entrance and the departure of the wedding party; but now the composition of the musical selection has become one of the great questions connected with the religious ceremony of marriage. The object is to have as much music as possible, to obtain the service of some eminent instrumentalist or vocalist, or even of a body of singers who, during the ceremony, shall execute solos or concerted pieces. The church at the same time is handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted, and with all these elegantly-dressed ladies conversing in low tones behind their fans, the gentlemen walking about exchanging smiles and recognitions, almost resembles a salon in which some acting charade is being performed, in which a young man dressed in black and a young woman dressed in white represent two beings whose fates are to be united. A foreigner who happened to light upon such a scene might well imagine himself witnessing the dispersion of an audience which had been attending the first representation of a new play.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 N. C. Spec. Tax... 16¼	100 N. Y. C. & H....c.101⅝
200 Erie Railroad.... 65⅜	1000 do....101⅝
200 do.... 65½	200 do....101⅝
200 Lake Shore.... 92¾	200 do....c.101½
100 do....c. 92½	200 do....c.101⅝
300 do....c. 92⅜	100 do....101⅝
100 do.... 92⅝	100 do....102
200 Pacific Mail.... 58	100 do....c.101⅝
500 do.... 58⅛	1000 do....c.101⅝
200 do.... 58	300 do....c.101⅝
400 do....c. 57⅞	100 do....101⅝
500 do.... 57⅞	300 do....101⅝
300 do....c. 57⅞	200 do....102
2200 do.... 58	100 Rock Island....b3.109
200 do.... 58	100 do....108⅞
100 do.... 57⅞	100 do....c.109
200 do.... 58⅛	100 do....c.108¾
200 Western Union.... 86	100 Toledo & Wab.... 70
900 do.... 86⅛	100 do.... 70
300 do.... 86	100 do.... 70⅛
300 do....c. 85⅞	200 do.... 70½
100 do.... 86	100 Ohio & Miss.... 45
300 do.... 86	200 do.... 44⅞
100 do.... 86	400 do.... 45
700 do.... 86⅛	200 do.... 44⅞
1100 do....c. 85⅞	100 do....c. 45
200 do....c. 86	200 B., H. & E.... 4⅛
700 do.... 86	200 do.... 4⅜
200 do.... 85⅞	200 St. Paul....c. 58¼
100 Panama....c.109⅛	100 do.... 58⅛
100 do....111	300 do.... 59
200 Union Pacific..b5. 34	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 39⅞
100 do....c. 33⅞	100 do.... 40
	200 do.... 39⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..120⅛	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.119
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.117¼	500 do....118⅞
8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.116⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,s.118
700 do....sm'l.116⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.117¾
10,000 U. S. 6s C....c.113⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s, n.b.c. 78⅝	200 Erie Preferred.... 74½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, o..b. c. 79	200 do....b. c. c. 74⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s.b.c. 93⅝	200 L. Sh. & M.S....b.c. 92⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 94⅛	100 do....c. 92⅛
17,000 Erie 1st....103	100 do.... 92⅛
1,000 Mich. S. s. F...c.104⅛	600 do.... 92⅛
2,000 C. P. & Ash..n. 93⅛	200 do.... 92⅛
13,000 L. S. Con. Reg.. 98⅛	500 N. Y. C. & H....b. c.102
2,000 U. Pacific 1st.... 86⅛	200 do....c.102
1,000 do..bet. call. 86⅛	1900 do....102⅛
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.. 73⅞	200 do....102
10,000 Tol. & W. C. C.. 87	600 do....101⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. Division.... 89	300 do....c.101¾
2,000 C., R. I. & Pa. 7s.104	200 do....c.101¾
1,000 Tol. & W. Eq... 85	200 do....102
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..105	600 do....101⅞
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C.. 90⅛	1800 do....101⅞
1,000 Halem 1st....c.102⅛	500 do....101¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.... 88⅛	700 do....c.101⅞
3,000 St. L. & I. Mt. 1st. 96	200 C., C. C. & I...b.c.c. 82
14,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 86⅞	200 do....b30. 84⅛
2,000 N. J. South. 1st. 77⅛	200 Panama....b. c.110⅛
10,000 do..bet. call. 76	100 do....110
10 Continental Bk.... 81	200 do....b3.110⅛
42 Bk. of Com'with.... 86	100 do....109⅛
10 Merchants' Ex.... 90	100 do....c.109⅛
200 Con. Coal.... 55⅛	200 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 33⅛
100 Am. Coal..b. c. c. 61	100 do.... 33⅛
100 West. U. Tel...b.c. 86⅛	100 do.... 33⅛
200 do....c. 86	73 Clev. & Pitts. R.G. 89⅛
1400 do.... 86⅛	35 C. & N. W. Pf...b.c. 85⅛
1400 do....c. 86	300 Chi. & R. I....b. c.109⅛
500 do.... 86⅛	200 do....c.108⅞
1200 do.... 86⅛	100 do....109
200 do.... 86⅛	200 do....c.109⅛
200 do....c. 86	200 do....c.109
400 do....c. 85⅞	100 do....109⅛
200 do.... 86	800 do....109⅛
400 do.... 86⅛	100 do....108⅞
700 do.... 86⅛	100 B., H. & E....b. c. 4⅛
800 do....c. 86	100 do....s3. 4⅛
1000 do.... 86⅛	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 70⅛
2700 do.... 86	100 N. J. C....b. c. 98⅞
500 do....c. 85⅞	200 M. & St. P....b. c. 58⅞
5 American Ex.... 66⅛	100 do....c. 58⅛
400 U. S. Ex....b. c. 74⅛	100 do.... 58⅛
200 Erie Railroad.b. c. 65⅞	100 do.... 58⅛
600 Pacific Mail.... 58	400 do.... 58
300 do....b. c. c. 57⅞	100 Del., L. & W.... 99⅛
400 do.... 58	400 do.... 98⅛
100 do....c. 58	100 C., B. & Q. b. c. b3.109⅛
1100 do.... 58⅛	100 N. J. South...b. c. 34⅛
500 do.... 58⅛	100 do.... 34⅛
100 do.... 58⅛	100 Pacific of Mo..b. c. 50
200 do.... 58⅛	150 Morris & Es.... 90⅛
1700 do....c. 58⅛	10 N. Y., N. H. & H.133
300 do....c. 58	20 do....139
100 do....b60. 59⅛	100 Han & St. Jo.... 40
300 do.... 58⅛	400 Miss., Kan. & Tex. 36
200 do.... 58⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 45⅛
400 do.... 58⅛	300 do.... 45
100 do....c. 57⅞	300 do.... 44⅞
100 do....b3. 58	100 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 39⅞
800 do.... 57⅞	100 do.... 39⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ TO 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s R., '81..116⅛	$23,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅞
5,000 do....116⅛	1,900 do....118⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.116⅛	30,000 U. S. 6s, cur. b. c.113⅛
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅞	30,000 do....113⅛
50,000 do....119	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

800 Western Union.... 86	500 Union Pacific.... 33⅛
500 do.... 86⅛	600 do....c. 33⅛
200 do....c. 86	100 do.... 33⅛
200 do.... 86	500 do.... 33⅛
700 do.... 85⅞	500 St. Paul....c. 57⅞
300 Pacific Mail.... 57⅞	200 do.... 58⅛
200 do....c. 57⅞	600 do.... 58⅛
100 do.... 57⅞	500 do.... 58
500 Panama....c.108	100 do....c. 58
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅛	400 do.... 57⅞
300 do....101⅛	100 do....c. 57⅞
200 Lake Shore....c. 92	300 do.... 57⅞
100 do.... 92⅛	200 do.... 58
200 Ohio & Miss.... 44⅛	200 Rock Island....109⅛
900 do.... 44⅛	500 C., C. & I. C.... 39⅞
100 do.... 44⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 79	300 Harlem....c.125
20,000 Mo. St. 6s..b. c. 93⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.... 91	100 do.... 44⅛
	100 do.... 44⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L G. 73⅛	1000 do.... 44⅛
1,000 do.... 73⅛	100 Panama....b. c.109
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 86⅛	100 Un. Pac....b. c. 33⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 86⅛	100 C. & P. Guar..b. c. 89
1,000 West. P. Bds.... 94⅛	55 C. & N. W. Pf.... 87
4,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 95	100 do..bet. call. 86
3,000 N. J. So. 1st. b. c. 78⅛	100 do.... 87
100 Con. Coal Md..b. c. 56	5 C., C., C. & Ind.... 82
200 Amer. Coal..b. c. 61	200 Del., L. & W....b3. 98⅛
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 57⅞	10 do.... 98⅛
200 do.... 57⅞	10 L. Shore & M. So. 92⅛
300 do.... 57⅞	1100 do..bet. call. 92
400 do.... 57⅞	1300 do.... 91⅞
100 U. S. Ex....b. c. 74⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 58
20 West. U. Tel. b. c. 85⅞	1300 do..bet. call. 58
1200 do.... 85⅞	200 do....c. 57⅞
900 do.... 86	500 do.... 57⅞
300 do.... 86⅛	200 do.... 57⅞
300 do....c. 86	500 do.... 57⅞
300 do....c. 85⅞	400 do.... 57⅞
900 do.... 85⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 73
1500 do.... 85⅞	8 P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. 93
200 do....c. 85⅞	400 Chi. & R. I....b. c.109⅛
2200 do....c. 85⅞	100 do....108⅞
1100 do.... 85⅞	100 do....c.108⅞
1900 do.... 85⅞	100 do....108⅞
100 do.... 85⅞	200 do....108⅞
500 do.... 85⅞	100 do....c.108⅞
100 Erie Pf....c. 74⅛	100 do....108⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.101⅛	200 do....c.108⅞
300 do....101⅛	100 H. & St. Jos.... 40⅛
300 do....101⅛	100 do..bet. call. 40
400 do....c.101⅛	100 do.... 40⅛
200 do....101⅛	100 do.... 40⅛
500 do....101⅛	200 Morris & Ess. b. c. 90⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

800 Western Un. Tel.. 85⅞	500 Harlem Railroad..124
1700 do.... 85⅞	100 do....125
200 do....b10. 86	100 Panama Railroad.108⅞
400 do.... 85⅞	100 do....107⅞
1000 do.... 85⅞	200 do....107⅞
700 do.... 85⅞	600 do....107⅞
900 do.... 85	100 do....107⅞
500 do.... 84⅞	300 do....107
1100 do.... 84⅞	200 do....107⅛
3300 do.... 84⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 33⅛
200 do.... 84⅞	400 do.... 33⅛
500 do.... 84⅞	900 do.... 33
1200 do.... 84	100 do.... 32⅞
200 do.... 84⅛	100 do.... 32⅞
400 do.... 84⅛	100 do.... 32⅞
200 do.... 84⅛	300 do.... 32⅞
500 do.... 84⅛	300 do.... 32⅞
500 do.... 84	400 do.... 32⅞
200 do.... 83⅞	300 do.... 32⅞
900 do.... 83⅞	400 do.... 32⅞
200 do.... 83⅞	100 N. J. Southern.... 35
1000 do.... 84	500 Rock Island....108⅛
1000 do....b3. 84	700 do....108⅛
100 do.... 83⅞	700 do....108⅛
800 do.... 83⅞	200 do....108⅛
300 do.... 83⅞	1200 do....108
500 do.... 84	500 do....107⅞
400 Pacific Mail.... 57⅛	700 do....107⅞
400 do.... 57⅛	200 do....107⅞
2300 do.... 57	700 do....107⅞
100 do.... 56⅞	300 do....107⅞
500 do.... 56⅞	100 do....107⅞
100 do.... 56⅞	100 do....107⅞
1000 do.... 56⅞	100 do....107
1900 do.... 56⅞	400 do....107
100 do.... 56⅞	100 do....106⅞
700 do.... 56⅞	300 do....106⅞
500 do.... 56⅞	900 do....107
300 do.... 56⅞	100 do....107⅛
500 do.... 56⅞	300 do....106⅞
1240 do.... 56	100 do....107
1000 do.... 56	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 40
200 do....s3. 56	100 do.... 40⅛
600 do.... 56⅛	100 do.... 40⅛
400 Consol. Coal.... 55⅛	100 St. Paul R.... 57⅛
1000 do.... 55⅛	200 do.... 57⅛
35 N. J. Central.... 99⅛	100 do.... 57⅞
50 U. S. Express.... 73⅛	300 do.... 57⅛
100 do.... 73	1300 do.... 57
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	700 do.... 56⅞
100 do....b3.101⅛	200 do.... 56⅛
800 do....101⅛	900 do.... 56⅛
1100 do....101⅛	200 do.... 56⅛
700 do....101	100 do.... 56
1900 do....100⅞	100 do.... 55⅞
3700 do....100⅞	600 do.... 55⅞
1500 do....100⅞	600 do.... 55⅞
500 do....100⅞	300 do.... 55⅞
500 do....100⅞	200 do.... 55⅛
500 do....100⅞	300 do.... 55⅞
500 do....100⅞	400 do.... 55⅞
100 do....100⅞	100 do.... 55⅞
400 do....100⅞	600 do.... 55⅞
100 do....100⅞	100 Bos., H. & E.... 3⅞
100 Tol. & Wab.... 69⅛	500 do.... 3⅞
200 do.... 69⅛	100 do....s10. 3⅛
300 do.... 69	100 do.... 3⅛
100 do.... 67⅛	200 do....s30. 3⅛
10 Fort Wayne.... 93	800 Ohio & Miss.... 44⅛
300 Erie Railroad.... 65⅛	100 do.... 44⅛
300 do.... 65⅛	100 do....s3. 44
300 do.... 65	700 do.... 43⅞
1000 do.... 64⅞	500 do.... 44
1300 do.... 64⅞	500 do.... 43⅞
500 do.... 64⅞	300 do.... 44
400 do.... 64⅞	500 do.... 43⅞
300 do.... 64⅞	400 do.... 43⅞
3400 do.... 64⅞	500 do.... 43⅞
500 do.... 64⅞	900 do.... 43⅞
600 Lake Shore.... 91⅛	800 do.... 43⅞
800 do.... 91⅛	200 do.... 43⅞
1500 do.... 91⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.... 39⅞
200 do.... 91⅛	100 do.... 39
800 do.... 91⅛	300 do.... 38⅞
100 do.... 91⅛	100 do.... 38⅞
300 do....s3. 91	100 do.... 38⅞
500 do.... 91	300 do.... 38⅞
100 do.... 90⅞	300 do.... 38⅞
2000 do.... 90⅞	1100 do.... 38⅞
100 do....b2. 91	200 do.... 38⅞
200 do.... 90⅞	100 do....b3. 38⅞

TUESDAY, April 15—P. M.

There [was] no further mitigation in the Money pressure to-day, and the signs of better feeling noticed late on yesterday were qualified to-day by a return to *a quarter of one ₱ cent. per day* on the Stock Exchange, with large sums borrowed and lent at this extravagant rate to the very close of Bank hours this Afternoon. The real difficulty in the way of overcoming this condition of the Money market among the Stock people, and which, in a greater or less degree, affects the Mercantile borrower, is that the *Bull* cliques on the Share list are strong in credit and heavily loaded with Stocks, and persistently fight, from day to day, the high rates for Money, in the long-deferred hope that relief will soon come through a return of Currency from the country. The outside public, whether in view of speculating for a rise later in the season, or for investment, quite as persistently decline to buy these Stocks at current prices. The question of when or how this contest between the *Bulls* in Stocks and the *Bulls* in Money is to end, therefore, remains in suspense. A large number of Money-lenders, not disposed to take extra risks on the Stock Exchange and on the Street corners, at 3 o'clock P. M., including many of the old-established, steady-going Banks, refuse to take more than 7 ₱ cent. on call loan, when lending at all in this way, and who prefer to buy prime Merchant paper at 9@12 ₱ cent. per annum, or undoubted Railroad Acceptances at 12@15 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Share speculation started off strong this morning, and up to about 2 o'clock, when Money began to pinch the Brokers at ¼ ₱ cent. a day, the show of business on the New-York and Western Roads and in the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was encouraging for the *Bull* interest in the market. The turn later in the day was in the opposite direction, and at 4 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night.

The break on the Share list at the very close of the day was more decided than for a week past, and the eagerness to sell caused prices to yield 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the sales at the first and second regular sessions of the Exchange Board. The Public Funds left off unsettled, because of the weakness in Gold, and the last quotations are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below Monday Afternoon. The business in Southern State Bonds and Railroad Bonds was of a retail order, without marked change in prices.

The sales of Gold fell to 117⅝@117⅜ ₱ cent. This decline and the ease in the Cash Gold caused a better demand for Exchange, and some of the leading drawers were inclined to advance their rate ¼ ₱ cent. on the last quotation for sixty days London, yesterday. This would be 107⅞ ₱ cent., but the actual business for Wednesday's steamer was done at about 107⅞ ₱ cent., and in Sight Bills at 108⅞@108⅞ ₱ cent. The £2,000,000 Sterling Loan for Mr. Vanderbilt's New-York Central Road has certainly been placed in London, and report says that the Bankers for the Loan had offers for double the amount. The rate in our Currency is said to be better than either of the offers made to Mr. Vanderbilt by the representative houses of certain Foreign Banking firms before Mr. Banker sailed for Europe. We understand that the negotiation completed yesterday was made through Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., of London, but of this and other particulars we shall probably be more authentically advised in a few days.

Closing Quotations—April 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	119⅛	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	118⅞
American Gold	118⅛	117⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	107
Pacific Mail	57⅞	56
St. Paul Preferred	73	72½
St. Paul Common	58⅛	56
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅞
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	83⅞
Erie	65⅛	64⅞
Union Pacific	33⅛	32⅞
Lake Shore	92	90⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	39⅞	38⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞	67⅞
Harlem	124	125

Gold fell to 117⅞@117⅜ at 4 o'clock.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....116⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....116⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....119⅛	5-20 reg., '67....116⅛
5-20 reg., '62....113	5-20 coup., '67....118⅞
5-20 coup., '62....117⅞	5-20 reg., '68....116⅛
5-20 reg., '64....116	5-20 coup., '68....117
5-20 coup., '64....117⅛	10-40 reg....111⅛
5-20 reg., '65....113	10-40 coup....113
5-20 coup., '65....119⅛	5s coup., '81....115⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....116⅛	6s currency....113⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1873.

Gold receipts	$662,142 15
Gold payments	157,569 83
Gold balance	42,314,239 17
Currency receipts	455,462 23
Currency payments	312,424 26
Currency balance	15,914,062 64
Customs	415,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....79	Missouri 6s....93⅞
Tenn. 6s, new bonds....78⅞	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 91
Va. 6s, old....43	California 7s....112
Va. 6s, new bonds....49	Cal. 7s, large bonds....112
Va. 6s, Consol. bonds. 53⅛	Connecticut 6s....101
Va. 6s, Def. bonds....13⅞	Texas 10s, '76....69
Georgia 6s....70	Ohio 6s, '75....100
Georgia 7s, new bds....87	Ohio 6s, '81....105
N. C. 6s, old....30	Ohio 6s, '86....107
N. C. Fdg. act '66....19	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L....106
N. C. F'dg act '68....17	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L....106
N. C. Special Tax....14⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74..106
S. C. 6s....35	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75..106
S. C. Jan. & July....19	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77..106
S. C. April & Oct....26	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78..106
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 17	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87.118
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 18	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74..104
S. C. 7s, '88....23	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75..102⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....133⅛	American Exchange..112
Manhattan....150	Bank of N. America....105⅛
Merchants'....116	Hanover....106
Mechanics'....135	Irving....122
Union....140	Metropolitan....133
America....150	Nassau....107
City....250	Shoe and Leather....150
Phenix....100	St. Nicholas....110
Tradesmen's....153	Commonwealth....86
Fulton....140	New-York County....200
Gallatin National....119⅛	Park....148
Commerce....114	Fourth National....110⅛
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.107	Gold Exchange....112
Mercantile....137	Bkrs' & Brokers' As. 80

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97⅛	97½
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camden & Amboy	119⅝	119⅞
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	57
Reading	115¼	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	25⅛	25⅞
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91¾

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are paying the New-York Central Dividend of 4 ₱ cent., (Half Yearly,) on $90,000,000 Stock, to-day. It is stated that of the $3,600,000 thus distributed to the Stockholders, Mr. Vanderbilt and his family receive about $1,709,000, or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on a neat little fortune of *forty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars!* The Commodore evidently feels every confidence in the value and management of his own great property.

The speculators for the rise in Gold, who had their own way up to 119@119⅛ per cent. last week, felt the Money pinch yesterday and to-day, and apprehensive that the speculation will not promise better on the prepayment of the May Interest on the Public Debt next week, they let the market take care of itself to-day. As noted above, the quotation fell to 117⅞@117⅜ ₱ cent.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,421,753.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.

☞ The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th of March, thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Stockholders in the above Road are hereby informed that the meeting called for the 16th inst. to vote on the lease to the Atlantic and Great Western has been postponed. Stockholders who have not already forwarded their proxies, and who desire to vote against lease, are desired to send their proxies at once to

LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,323,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

"A Chosen People."

Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, appears to have preached an extraordinary sermon at Rome on St. Patrick's Day. It is thus reported by the Roman correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*: Bishop Vaughan's sermon was to the effect that there exists at present on the earth a peculiar people—a people separated and set apart by Providence to do the missionary work of the Church, and that it has received special gifts and favors for this purpose. In the ancient world such a mission had been given to the Jews. The Jews appeared a very humble and insignificant race compared with the great empires by which they were surrounded. They appeared in a state of bondage and oppression when suffering from the Egyptian yoke; but this very bondage and oppression formed the most important part of their spiritual training. In the course of time the truths intrusted to them until Christianity spread the lessons at first taught only to Abraham became diffused over the whole world. Fourteen hundred years ago a similar mission was given to St. Patrick, and one is only beginning to see the real extent and character of the labors of Ireland—the apostolic nation. St. Patrick had taught Ireland; Ireland had taught England and Scotland, Germany and France, and the great apostolic work of the chosen nation was still in prosecution before the eyes of all mankind, in the crowded cities of the British Empire, in the United States, Canada, Australia, everywhere. God, said Bishop Vaughan, had specially given to the Irish the three theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity; and to enable them more effectually to perform their missionary works in spreading these virtues to the most distant lands. He had likewise especially blessed the Irish population with the two great gifts of poverty and chastity. It had not been to a comparatively great and powerful nation that the duty was intrusted of keeping alive religious truths in the ancient world when it was imposed upon the Jews, and in like manner in the modern world oppression, wretchedness, and their consequent poverty were the blessed means by which the Irish were fitted for their sublime task of regenerating and purifying all the nations of the earth. The English people had not oppressed the Irish, but the English Government, in the whole course of its history, had systematically done so, little discerning in its blindness that it was only rendering the Irish all the better fitted for their providential calling. The powers of the low Irish, as they were sometimes contemptuously called, were in reality at the present moment the greatest moral powers in the whole world. It had gone forth to the United States of America, and through it Catholicism was at once the most widely diffused, vigorous, and best organized religious communion on the other side of the Atlantic. The moral power of these poor Irish was a force very different from that of the hypocritical kings and ministers and parliaments, the legalized bandits who, in all European countries, were now oppressing and persecuting the Church. There was a peculiar adaptation in the position and habits of the humble Irish for combating and counteracting the peculiar revolutionary tendencies of the present day. What, asked Bishop Vaughan, are these revolutionary tendencies? Do they not take the form of strikes and internationals, of a war between masses of poor laborers and cliques of rich capitalists? In such a war the rich capitalists were certain of succumbing in the long run to the masses of envious, greedy, revolutionary artisans. But the masses of atheistic internationals might be successfully combated by masses of Irish missionaries of those humble navvies and hodmen who constituted the ever-migrating force of the apostolic nation. Nothing can exceed the contempt with which Bishop Vaughan spoke of the utter helplessness of liberal governments, parliaments, capitalists, wealthy manufacturers, and the like, as compared with the invincible might residing in the apostolic and heaven-sent poverty of the humble countrymen and disciples of St. Patrick.

The Wheat Crop in Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, April 12.

We are glad to notice by our exchanges from every part of the State that the Winter wheat is in a very promising condition. A gentleman who has just been over a good portion of Montgomery County, tells us that there is a great deal of wheat on the ground, and that it is looking very luxuriantly, covering the whole surface of the soil like a mat. He estimates that the wheat crop in that county, from present appearances, will lift the farmers out of debt and put them on a sound footing. The same gentleman has, within a week or two, been over a considerable portion of Southern Kansas, and he says that everywhere the wheat is looking splendidly.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs....8	Oil, bbls....[illegible]
Cotton, bales....975	Tow, bales....21
Eggs, bbls....2,[illegible]	Leather, sides....13,[illegible]
Flour, bbls....14,784	Oil-cake, pkgs....1,385
Meal, bbls....635	Beef, pkgs....50
Meal, bags....900	Pork, pkgs....769
Wheat, bushels....21,[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs....1,385
Corn, bushels....23,700	Lard, tcs....1,148
Oats, bushels....20,400	Lard, kegs....1,068
Malt, bushels....1,900	Butter, pkgs....1,355
Barley, bushels....10,500	Cheese, pkgs....867
Seed, bags....188	Tallow, pkgs....202
Beans, bbls....83	Rice, pkgs....28
Hemp, bales....2	Starch, pkgs....1,000
Hides, No....833	Tobacco, hhds....234
Hides, bdls....814	Wool, bales....97
Resin, bbls....676	Whisky, bbls....352

The export clearance hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer France, for Liverpool—3,092 bales Cotton, 2 cases Pistols, 3 bbls. Beef, 1,771 boxes Bacon, 543 tcs. Lard, 241 bbls. Pork, 128 hhds. Ham, 1,149 bxs. Cheese, 1,005 bbls. Resin, 2,343 sacks Oil Cake, 4,950 Staves, 9 tcs. Pork.

By the brig Sophia, for Barcelona—22,000 Staves.

By the bark Frigate Bird, for Cronstadt—4,124 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship E. Nicholson, for Antwerp—500 tcs. Lard, 300 boxes Hams, 1,277 boxes Bacon, 3,000 Staves, 1,000 Hides, 289 hhds. Tobacco, 12 cases Tobacco, 80 bales Hides.

By the bark Athens, for Bremen, via Philadelphia—6,000 Staves, 25 bbls. Provisions.

By the bark Jenny, for Bremen—774 tcs. Lard, 250 firkins Lard, 2,691 bbls. Resin, 150 bbls. Red-oil, 792 boxes Bacon.

ASHES—There has been a slow trade noted in Pots, on the steady basis of $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

COFFEE—The Rio telegram, received today, has been deemed favorable, yet the local market has been very dull, and values have been quoted more or less nominal. A sale of 1,300 bags Rio, by the P. C. Warwick, on private terms, was the only transaction reported here. At Baltimore, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Gray Eagle, were placed, on private terms. No dealings of moment were reported in other kinds. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 10,107 bags, and the stock in first hands to-day as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, was 75,184 bags here, and 130,686 bags at all the distributing ports. Prices are quoted off ¼c. ₱ lb. on the week's movement. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19¼., gold; Java, 19¼c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery and quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of only 582 bales, including 221 bales for shippers and 361 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a more active movement, but at a reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 21,100 bales, (of which 3,900 bales last evening, and 17,200 bales to-day.) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18¼c., May at 18 11-16c., June at 19c., July at 19⅛c., August 19⅜c., with 100 bales, October option, sold at 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 975 bales, including 214 from Indianola, 417 from Charleston, and 344 per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 9,167 bales, and thus far this week 25,111 bales, against 28,327 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,124,345 bales, against 2,505,825 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	19
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22	22⅛

EGGS—The offerings have been quite liberal, and prices weak and lower, with fresh quoted at from 17¼c.@19c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western and near-by stock ₱ dozen. The demand has been fairly active for desirable marks within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate movement noted in State and Western Flour since our last, within the previous range as to values, though in most instances buyers have had the advantage. The export inquiry has been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Some transactions of considerable magnitude were rumored for forward delivery, but without reliable particulars.

Southern Flour has been selling slowly, at yielding prices, especially on the lower grades, which have been in rather better supply. Sales, 620 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl.... California and Oregon Flour quiet and heavy, with fair to choice Extra quoted at $9 25@$10 50. ....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in pretty fair request, mostly for shipment, at from $3@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 12½@$3 25 for fair ordinary to good; $3 25@$3 45 for White do; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 825 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, at the ruling figures.... Bag-meal continues inactive at from $1 20@$1 22 for coarse; $1 25@$1 26 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White.... Oat-meal at $7 50@$8 50.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been rather more sought after, and quoted at $1 10, gold in bond, and $2 50, currency, free; 2,000 boxes, in bond, sold on private terms.

FRUITS—There has been more demand noted for supplies on a comparatively steady market. Sales, 5,000 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2 30; 1,700 boxes loose Muscatel do., part at $2 45; small lots of Valencia do., at 7¾c.; 200 bags Sicily Filberts and 200 bags California on private terms; 1,800 boxes French Prunes at 12c.@12¼c., and later small lots at 13c.@13¼c.; 750 kegs do., part at 12c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c., and 100 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 20c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 30@$2 35; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¾c.; Currants at 6¾c.; Figs at 8¼c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 8c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@22¼c.; Filberts at 11¼c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 8c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered rather more freely, and quoted heavy, to sell to any considerable extent, 1c.@2c. lower, though holders of prime samples were reluctant to make such concessions. The demand has been on a restricted scale, and mostly for the less desirable grades of stock, in part for export. Winter Wheat has been scarce, and held above the views of purchasers, especially for milling, thus checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, at $1 60½ for fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 58 for inferior do., from cars; $1 50@$1 56 for inferior to prime No. 3 Spring; $1 40@$1 48 for rejected Spring; $1 80@$1 82½@$1 90 for Red and Amber Western, and $1 95@$2 for White do., odd lots.... There has been a livelier movement noted in Corn at about steady rates, chiefly in old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, especially stored stock. The home trade call has been active, and the export inquiry good. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at 63¼c.@64c. for fair to choice Old Mixed Western, in store, mainly at 63½c.@64c. for fair to prime samples; 65½c.@65¾c. for fair to choice do., afloat; 64c.@65¼c. for fair ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western; 65c.@85c. for new Yellow do.... Rye very quiet and nominally unchanged; Western last sold at 82c., bag lots; Canada, in bond, at 87c.; Jersey and State quoted at 85c.@87½c., with some car lots reported placed.... Barley quiet and quoted weaker in price; sales, 6,000 bushels at $1 20 for light Canada West and $1 for Western.... Barley Malt has been held above the views of buyers, checking transactions; Canada quoted at $1 35@$1 45; Western, $1 10@$1 22½ and State at $1@$1 10.... Oats have been held with firmness, but have been quiet. The trade call has been much less urgent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,500 bushels at 5[illegible]c.@54c. for very poor to very choice new Mixed Western; 49c.@53c. for new Black do.; 52½c.@53½c. for new White do.; 52c.@53½c. for fair ordinary new Mixed State; with 53c. bid, and 54c. asked for prime old Mixed Western, in store.... Feed quiet, within the range of $20@$25 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate business has been noted in Hay within the previous range; offerings of stock rather more liberal. Straw scarce and quoted steady, though without activity. Bale Hay quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, $1; retailing stock, including ordinary to very choice Timothy, $1 05@$1 50; shipping quoted from store, $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 60; good Clover, at depots, at 85c.@90c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Long Rye Straw, quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c.; Wheat Straw, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote Hay and Straw by the ton, thus: Good Hay, $28@$30; Fair Hay, $24@$26; Shipping Hay, $18@$20; Clover Hay, $17@$18; Rye Straw, $22@$23; Short Straw, $18@$19; Oat Straw, $15; Wheat Straw, $12. The river boats are now running regularly.

METALS—A light trade has been noted in Copper at about former figures; sales, 50,000 lbs. Lake at 34c.; 50 tons English at 30¼c. for best selected.... Iron has been generally very quiet, with Scotch Pig quoted much depressed; sales, 300 tons Eglinton Pig at $53; 150 tons Glengarnock at $53 50@$54. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $53 50@$54; Eglinton do. at $52; Coltness at $51 50@$52 50; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $55@$56; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russian Sheet, 17c.... Pig-lead dull at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, or ordinary foreign; 100 tons Soft Spanish sold on private terms.... Silesian Spelter quiet at 7c., gold.... Pig-tin quite dull, with Straits quoted at 33c., and English at 32¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been in slack request and rather weak in price, influenced, in part, by the stringency in the money line, though stocks are comparatively limited; 500 boxes Charcoal sold at $12. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11; Coke, $10@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 75@$9 75, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc dull at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade has been on a limited scale, with prices, however, quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 45 hhds. New Crop Cuba Muscovado at 44c.; 36 hhds. Cienfuegos, in lots, at 45c., and 90 bbls. New-Orleans at 72c.@75c. ₱ gallon. New Crop Cuba quoted at 30c.@42½c., New Porto Rico at 37½c.@65c., English Island at 25c.@50c., and New-Orleans at 55c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at about steady rates, with sales reported since our last of 800 bbls. good Strained at $3 35; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $3 50; 1,520 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar has been inactive at previous figures.... Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, on the basis of 56½c.@57c., closing at 56¾c. for merchantable, with sales of 298 bbls.; also 50 bbls., in small lots, at 57¼c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a slow trade noted in most kinds of stock. The demand has been mainly for supplies to meet the urgent wants of buyers. Prices have not varied materially. At New-Bedford, 390 bbls. Crude Sperm and 1,280 bbls. Crude Whale (chiefly Northern) sold for manufacturing on private terms. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@74c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to very fancy Winter Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 43c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 60c.@62c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in request at 10c., and held at 10¼c.; no important dealings reported.... Refined has been moderately sought after at rather less buoyant rates; sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. for early delivery at 20¼c.... At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 19½c.; sales, 1,500 bbls. May at 20c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 27c.@27½c., with rather more inquiry.... Naphtas dull and irregular.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with reserve, and quoted much stronger, on a moderate inquiry for early delivery, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls. new Western Mess, [illegible], at $17 [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. do., in lots, at $17 [illegible]; [illegible] Mess at [illegible]. For forward delivery a more [illegible] has been noted [illegible] Sales reported [illegible] since our last of [illegible] bbls. new Western Mess, April option, at $17 [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. May, at $17 75 and [illegible] bbls. [illegible] at $17 90@$18; also, [illegible] bbls. extra Prime, April option, reported at $14 [illegible] ₱ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs [illegible] at 7½c.@7¾c. on a moderate [illegible]; Western [illegible] nominal.... Cut-meats have been held with more firmness, especially Dry-salted [illegible], which have been in more urgent [illegible], the offerings [illegible] restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 boxes Dry-salted [illegible] mainly at 7¾c.; [illegible] boxes Rib Bellies, [illegible]; [illegible] light Smoked Hams, in bulk, at [illegible]; [illegible] Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c., and sundry [illegible] Bulk Meats at full rates.... Bacon has [illegible] with more [illegible] and has been in [illegible], favoring sellers. Sales [illegible] our last of 550 boxes Western and City Long Clear at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 200 boxes Short Clear at 9¼c.... Lard has been quoted strong in price for early delivery, with a fair inquiry noted, and small regular offerings of stock. Sales have been reported [illegible] Western Steam, fair to choice, at [illegible]; [illegible] tcs. do Kettle at 9⅛c.; 510 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 9⅛c., and [illegible] tcs. [illegible] for forward delivery the demand has been [illegible], with prices quoted firm and [illegible] close. Sales have been reported [illegible] last of 750 tcs. Western Steam, April [illegible], at 9 15-16c.@9c.; [illegible] tcs. do., May, at 9 1-16c.; 250 tcs. do. June, at 9 5-16c., and 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 9 [illegible]c.... Beef has been in quite moderate request, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls. and 140 tcs., the latter mostly Extra India Mess. We quote Beef at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $11@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22 50@$25 for India Mess, and $25@$30 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams quiet within the range of $22@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands.... The new Butter now arriving meets with a comparatively prompt sale at about previous prices, chiefly to supply the usual wants of the home trade. The stock of old product is diminishing, and is now quite light; desirable lots are held with firmness, and are in fair request. New Butter quoted at [illegible]@43c. for fair to prime State; [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for small lots of California. Old quoted within the range of from 34c.@45c. for fair to choice State, and [illegible] for Extra and fancy do. selections.... A fair movement has been noted in Cheese, in good part for export, at steady rates. Yesterday's freight engagements, as noted in our freight report this morning, were quite liberal, nearly all by steam for Liverpool. The higher rates claimed by ship-owners for early accommodation tended to check free shipments. We quote Cheese from 10c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly [illegible] Factory, with the main inquiry for ordinary to [illegible] stock within the range of 13c.@16½c., and [illegible] State Dairy, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in slack request at $7 75@$8 [illegible] fair to very choice Carolina; $7 [illegible] for Patna, and $6 75@$7 12½ for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull with prices quoted somewhat nominal. Clover, 9¼c.@9⅞c., the latter for very choice, ₱ lb., chiefly at 9⅛c. for average samples; Rough Flax, $2 [illegible]; Timothy, $3 50@$3 75, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 [illegible], gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quite moderately dealt in, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unchanged rates. We quote: Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been slow of sale and less buoyant as to price, with Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.; Cassia at 29¼c.@30c.; Cloves at [illegible]@23¼c.; East India Pepper at 17¼c.@18c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11¼c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been very moderately sought after, on refining account, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. Trade call very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] hhds. and 85 boxes, including 581 hhds. Centrifugal at [illegible]@9 3-16c., chiefly at 9c.@9 3-16c.; 84 boxes do. [illegible]; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8¼c.@[illegible]; [illegible] hhds. Demerara at 10c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock, 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 12, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Refined have been in slack request, with Hards quoted at 11¼c.@11⅛c.; A's, 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅛c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in very good demand and quite firm in price, with sales reported since our last of 231,000 lbs., in lots, at 8⅞c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime, chiefly at 9c. for the latter.... Stearine, 30 tcs. sold from dock at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very dull and heavy; [illegible] chests Greens sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Kentucky at steady rates; sales 300 hhds. at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf quiet, with sales of [illegible] cases Ohio at 6¼c.; 75 cases 1872 Wisconsin at [illegible]; [illegible] cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@22c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at [illegible]. Havana in less request; [illegible] bales sold at [illegible]. Manufactured quiet, but steady.

WHISKY—Has been in more urgent demand, and again quoted stronger, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls. at 91½c. and [illegible] bbls. at 92c., including [illegible] bbls. bound [illegible] at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—A rather freer movement has been noted in berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain and Provision engagements for British ports, at firmly supported figures. To the Continent, berth rates somewhat depressed, with but little inquiry for accommodation. The chartering business was on a moderate scale, with rates on vessels about steady, [illegible] what irregular—weak for Petroleum tonnage for prompt use, and rather stronger for vessels to arrive a month or two hence. Grain vessels wanted and held firmly. Lumber vessels in comparatively good demand.... For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. [illegible]; [illegible] for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 1,300 boxes Bacon, [illegible]; 12,800 boxes Cheese, at 60s.@65s.; [illegible] boxes at 60s.; 120 bbls. Apples and equal to [illegible] Measurement Goods, on private terms. Also, a British ship, 881 tons, (to arrive at Sandy Hook from Liverpool,) with Oak Timber and Pitch Pine, from Savannah—one-third of cargo Oak at [illegible], and balance Pitch Pine at 50s.... For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d. from dock, or 9¼d. from store, [illegible] in bags; and by steam, 40 tons [illegible] private terms. Also, a British ship, now [illegible] on the berth for general cargo.... For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Swedish bark, [illegible] tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. [illegible] Petroleum, on private terms.... For [illegible], by sail, 60 hhds. Tobacco at [illegible].... For Bremen, by sail, 245 pks. Lard at 3s. [illegible]; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. Also, a German bark [illegible] tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,300 bbls. [illegible], and a German ship, [illegible] tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg, by sail, [illegible] Resin, to complete cargo, at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter, by, [illegible]) [illegible] on private terms.... For [illegible], nearly 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible], [illegible] low rates.... For the German [illegible] bark, 729 tons, (now here,) with about [illegible] Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, [illegible] hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible], or 2s. off if direct.... For a port in the Mediterranean, [illegible] part in the Mediterranean, an American bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Bordeaux, an American [illegible], 445 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For the River Plate, a Danish bark, [illegible] tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms. A British bark, 507 tons, with Lumber, from [illegible], at $23 and primage; another, [illegible] tons, with Lumber, do., same terms; another, 543 tons, (now at Liverpool,) with Lumber, from Montreal, at $23 50, gold, and $4 extra to the up-river ports, and primage.... For San Nicholas, a British bark, 387 tons, (to arrive,) with Lumber, from Satilla River, reported at $24 50, and primage.... For Buenos Ayres, an American [illegible], 582 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Portland, at $20 50, gold, and primage.... For Montevideo, an American brig, 437 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For the north side of Cuba and back, [illegible] a British brig, 204 tons, at $5 [illegible] and $4.

A Small Swindle Among the Government Office-Holders.

From the Hartford Courant, April 14.

An extensive swindling operation has been going on for a short time, the extent of it only becoming apparent after the rogue had escaped. By means of a simple and well-contrived story, a scamp has obtained money from nearly every Government official in the State. The number of victims taken in, so far as known, are Collector Northrop, of New-Haven, Collector Marshall of New-London, Hanover, of Bridgeport, the postmaster at Bridgeport, and Collector Seldin, of Norwich. The story the fellow tells is as follows: He will come to a house about meal time and introduce himself as Wm. H. Lane, of the Treasury Department, Washington. He has been home in Maine a few days, and has been sent for to return to the Treasury. He has got as far as New-Haven or Bridgeport, as the case may be, and has got out of money. He would like enough to get back to Washington, and would send a draft on immediately. He expected some money from Mr. ——, head clerk at New-Haven, but it hasn't come. He must be back at Washington the next day. He then shows documents and otherwise shows such a familiarity with the Treasury Department and the men employed there, that there seems to be no doubt about his truthfulness. As a result he has swindled all those gentlemen named out of sums varying from $3 to $10, and how many more no one knows. It is a game he can play anywhere.

Nervousness, Laughing-Gas or Whisky?

From the Syracuse Courier, April 14.

A case has come under our observation recently, which shows the objection to a promiscuous use by physicians and dentists of "laughing-gas." Six or seven years ago, Mrs. Electa M. Carpenter and her two daughters came to this city from Little Falls to live. Soon after coming here, one of the daughters, named Celia, had the acute inflammatory rheumatism, which lasted about two months, when it was cured by a regular course of treatment. It left her in a very nervous condition and somewhat inclined to hysterics, easily excited, &c. She had, however, worked very hard in the meantime in a shoe factory, earning large wages, but doing more than she was really able to do. During the past Winter her mother, Mrs. Carpenter, has been sick, and the care has largely devolved upon this daughter, who, as a consequence, became much worse than formerly. On Thursday last she had the toothache, and went to a dentist to have the tooth extracted. The dentist administered laughing-gas, which at first did not affect her, and he made a second application. This made her nearly crazy, and she returned home, when her friends gave her a very large dose of whisky, hoping it would relieve her. The result has been very unsatisfactory, and she has since lain in a cataleptic condition. A physician, (Dr. Benedict,) was summoned, and he has done all he could for her, and believes she will come out all right.

A Medical Student Arrested in Vermont.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, April 14.

There was considerable excitement at Milton, Friday, over the discovery that the grave of a Frenchman named Germain, who died about a fortnight since, had been robbed of his body by Frank Packard, a medical student, who had sold it to parties in this city for $30. Packard was arrested and brought before Justice Fairchild, who held him in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the County Court. His father furnished the bail, and Packard left town on the northern train the evening.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, April 16 | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19
*Java, Wednesday, April 23 | Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Cuba, Wed'day, April 30 |
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Sat'day, May 17

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

[illegible]...Wed., April 16 | Australia....Sat., May 3
[illegible]...Sat., April 19 | Ismailia....Wed., May 7
[illegible]...Wed., April 23 | Victoria.....Sat., May 10
[illegible]...Sat., April 26 | Castalia....Wed., May 14
Columbia...Wed., April 30 | Anglia......Sat., May 17

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

S. S.—CALIFORNIA SAILS 10 A. M. APRIL 19.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.......Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE.......Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Thursday, May 1, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage......$60 and $80, currency
Steerage...........$29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.
PEMBROKE..........April 12
GLAMORGAN..........May 3
PEMBROKE..........May 24
GLAMORGAN..........June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all ports of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin......$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's office, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, April 17, 9 A.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 19, 8 A.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, April 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, April 26, 2 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 1, 9 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, May 3, 11 A.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, or No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.........DANRE....Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
ARRAGON, WESTERN......Saturday, May 17
Great Western to follow. New steamer now building.
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:
The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.
The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.
For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER.
At reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.
"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.
Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $150 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, April 19, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 15.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 19.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
April 19.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..............June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 14th....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th..9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th.....11:30 A. M.

NAVIGATION OPENED—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS leave for Albany, TUESDAY, April 15, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., and daily thereafter.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.
One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P.M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:20, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye. Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

MEETINGS.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, will be held in Dr. Crosby's lecture-room, 22d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 2 o'clock. Dr. W. M. TAYLOR, Dr. BATCHELDER, of India, and Miss H. G. BRITTAN, will be present.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York Asylum for Lying-in women will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at No. 85 Marion-st., at 12 o'clock noon. Patrons and friends of the institution are invited to attend.

NAZARETH HALL REUNION SOCIETY.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Reunion, to be held next June, will meet at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,700 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
20,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
16,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required, and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:
For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,060 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.
The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.
H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,460 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,800 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
800 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,600 yards Blue Denims.
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
453 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,665 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
2,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
300 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
320 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
35 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
153 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
130 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good qual
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
128 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
98 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
514 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,558 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:
1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or baling, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.
H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:
5,000 Iron Bunks.
10,000 Axe Helves.
10,000 Musquito Bars, single.
3,000 Drum Heads, batter.
12,000 Drum Heads, snare.
1,100 Wall Tents, without flies, poles or pins.
3,500 Common Tents.
2,000 sets Common Tent Poles.
720 Storm Flag Halliards.
Also, for the manufacture of 4,700 Wall Tents Flies from cotton duck now on hand at the Jeffersonville, Ind., depot.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received which do not comply in all respects with the specifications of the contracts.

Standard samples of tents and iron bunks may be seen at the Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., and San Francisco depots.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price, and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries of articles purchased on the Pacific coast to be made at San Francisco, Cal., those purchased in the Mississippi Valley, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and those purchased on the Atlantic coast, at Philadelphia, Penn.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids, is reserved.

For further information, apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Camp and Garrison Equipage," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:
15,000 Woolen Blankets.
120,000 pairs Woolen Stockings.
15,080 pairs Woolen Mittens.
180,000 pairs White Berlin Gloves.
20,000 pairs Boots, brass screwed, solid wire screws.
80,000 pairs Bootees, brass screwed, solid wire screws.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received not equal, in all respects to standard samples, which may be seen at this office, and at that of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries to be made at Philadelphia, Penn., or San Francisco, Cal., as may be required.

Articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, will be received and inspected at San Francisco.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.
L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army in charge of Depot.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE ORDINARY USE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, this 31st day of March A.D. 1873, adopt and ordain the following ordinances for the use of the Central Park, to be observed by all persons not in the service of the Department:

I. No one shall enter or leave the Park except at the established entrance-ways, nor shall any one enter or remain in it after 11 o'clock at night, during the six months beginning May 1; nor after 9 o'clock at night during the six months beginning Nov. 1, except as, on special occasions, its general use may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

II. No one shall climb upon or in any way cut, break, injure, or deface any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue, or other erection, nor any turf, tree, shrub, or other plant, nor throw stones or other missiles, nor discharge, fire, or carry any fire-arm, fire-cracker, torpedo, or fire-works, nor make a fire, nor play any musical instrument, nor offer or expose things for sale, nor post or display any sign, placard, flag, banner, target, transparency, advertisement, or device of business, nor solicit business or fares, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance or with any table or instruments of gaming, nor make any oration or harangue, nor utter loud, threatening, abusive, or indecent language, nor do any indecent or obscene act.

III. No quadrupeds except those placed in the Park by the Commissioners, and except dogs when controlled by a line of suitable strength not more than six feet in length, and horses and others used for pleasure travel, shall be driven or conducted into the Park, or allowed to remain in it.

IV. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure-carriages or on horseback; the ride only, by persons on horseback; animals to be used on either shall be well broken and constantly held in such control, that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed which shall be alarming or cause danger, nor under any circumstances at a rate of speed on the drive of more than seven miles, nor on the ride of over twelve miles an hour; and when any park-keeper shall deem it necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience, that the speed of an animal shall be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the rider or driver of such animal to follow such direction; and no horse or other beast of burden or draft shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere, except on the drive or ride.

V. No hackney-coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the Park, for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in. No omnibus or express-wagon, and no wagon, cart, or other vehicle, carrying, or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools, or rubbish, and no fire-engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fires, shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the Park.

VI. No military or target company, and no civic, funeral, or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle, or persons, carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the Park.

VII. No person shall bathe or angle, or take fish, or send or throw or place any animal or thing in or on the waters, or disturb or annoy the birds or animals in the Park.

VIII. No person shall go on the turf except when and where the word "common" is posted as an indication that at that time and place all persons are allowed to go on it.

IX. No person shall bring into or carry within the Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion thereof.

X. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the Park may require all persons to remove from, and keep off any designated part thereof.

XI. On the arrest of a person in the Park, he shall be forthwith conducted to one of the keepers' stations, the officer in charge of which shall determine whether he shall thence be conveyed before a magistrate or be discharged.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
F. W. WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1873, present Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of THOMAS MONTAGUE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Kennedy, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Thomas Montague, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said Thomas Montague for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1873, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said administratrix to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said Thomas Montague, deceased, as shall be necessary to pay his debts.
ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
ap8-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. [illegible] avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—ERNEST HEYN, assignee of the estate of FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, GEORGE KENT, and others, defendants.—To the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiff, as assignee of said firm: I, Charles A. Jackson, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, made and entered in the above-entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the said Francis A. Hirsch to said plaintiff on or about the 5th day of January, 1867, A. D., and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiff to collect claims which passed to him under said assignment. Notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order are, and I am hereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys, to take and state an account of the amount due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 14th day of February, 1873, and to take, state, and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered and adjudged that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate.

All the creditors of said Francis A. Hirsch and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiff as assignee of said firm, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 38 Pine-street, after the 1st of May, or at No. 54 William-street, before the 1st of May next, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May, 1873, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented.

Notice is further hereby given that the said referee will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 38 Pine-street, on the 19th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock, M., and that, at such hearing, any party in interest may contest any claims presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, February 27, 1873, A. D.
CHARLES A. JACKSON, Referee, No. 38 Pine-street, or No. 54 William-street, N. Y.
B. ROELKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, N. Y.

N. B.—Creditors and attorneys are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the dates and items of all debits and credits, the amount due on the 14th day of February, 1873, A. D., the interest claimed, and periods for which it is computed, and also to verify the correctness of their claims by affidavit, made before any officer authorized to take affidavits in the State of New-York, or before a Consul of the United States, if creditors reside out of the United States of America.
B. ROELKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 55 Pine-street, N. Y.
mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, plaintiffs, against AUSTIN BIDWELL, sometimes known as A. Biron Bidwell, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest from the 27th day of February, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD, & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.
ap2-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and JULIA L. KOHLY, plaintiffs, against M. MOLL, JOHN DOE, and RICHARD ROE, composing the copartnership firm of M. Moll & Co., the real names of the said John Doe and Richard Roe being unknown, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 5, 1873.
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated April 15, 1873.
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap16-law6wW.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE BIDWELL, alias G. C. BROWNELL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
ap1-law6wTu No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN HORONEY, John B. Tonier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Silliman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gillian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
mh26-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND State of New-York.—CHARLES COWEN, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John C. Thompson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint in this action within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars, with interest on three thousand and sixty-six dollars from July 10, 1871, and with interest on eleven hundred dollars from 10th October, 1871, and with interest on three hundred and fifty dollars from the 10th day of October, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1873.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-st.
ap16-law6wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CARD.

C. C. RIDDLE respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has fitted up those stores known Nos. 240 and 242 4th-av., making a large and commodious warehouse, with every convenience for the storage of furniture, &c., and is now prepared, as usual, with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for both housekeeping and families.

AT BOOKMAN'S, 322 4TH-AV.—An person wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately; professed Protestant help always on hand; families can be supplied with chambermaids, waiter-girls, ladies' maids, house-workers, &c.; all nations.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED traveler, thoroughly conversant with several languages, offers her services as a family about to travel for Europe as a traveling companion; terms, free to return. Address E. STEIGER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

A. BRUNDAGE, NO. 9 6TH-AV., NEAR Bleecker-st., formerly 104th Bedford, have on hand a large selection of very superior servants for all kinds of work, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for a German Protestant with a family going either to Liverpool or Bremen; she will 'conduct her services as an equivalent for her passage. Apply at No. 10 Bleecker-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR GOOD American, German, and Irish help apply personally to WALKER'S, No. 128 6th-av., over Arnold's restaurant, between Bleecker and Houston-sts.

AT JACQUINS, NO. 821 6TH-AV., ARE [illegible] courier, servants; Catholic and Protestant; lady's maid and couriers to travel to Europe.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, tidy, respectable young Protestant Danish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young Protestant girl; has lived with two children; is a neat sewer; will go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very well recommended young woman; is a good sewer; can dress hair perfectly; has lived in the best families; can speak French fluently. Call at 24 West 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing. Apply at No. 109 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; has no objection to do fine washing; is a good ironer; can give satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 374 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to take care of crossing children, or assist in fine washing; best reference. Apply at No. 153 East 40th-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TRUSTWOR. thy young woman as first-class chamber-maid and good plain seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., toy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROT. estant girl; understands chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent; long reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at 109 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and assistant laundress; can give best of references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl, in the City, as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble young woman as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; is a good dresser; or will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 516 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; or seamstress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 322 West 27th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or nurse or to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 43 West 26th-st., in milk-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 223 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, tidy, respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can give references. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 16 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 419 East 15th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls, in any capacity, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant, to go to the country in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good references and testimonials; can do all the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; has no objection to do fine washing; is a good ironer; can give satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 374 3d-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant girl as chamber-maid; has no objection to do a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters; wish to live together; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and a good baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do fine washing; between them in a small family; are faithful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all its branches; good bread and biscuit maker; all kinds desserts; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is no pet; can refer to her last employer. Inquire at No. 26 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable middle-aged and neat woman in a small City family, where two or three adults are kept; wages $14. At Aubrey's Select Family office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in the City, as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble young woman as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; is a good dresser; or will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 516 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; or seamstress; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 322 West 27th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or nurse or to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 43 West 26th-st., in milk-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA. Cble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 223 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good cook in a private family; has got the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen at 81 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY.—BY A cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread-maker; would take a place to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 67 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in pastries and meats; can give the best City references. Call at No. 53 Watts-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.—Sarah Comither.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, chamber-maid, or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; an excellent baker; best of references. Call at No. 315 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTestant, wants a kitchen-maid to assist; prefers going with a family to their country residence; excellent references. Call at No. 58 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; would like to live with a Southern family in this city; good city reference. Call for two days at 244 3d-av., near 20th-st., 3d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; City or country; good references. Call at No. 224 West 24th-st., third floor.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY; BY A SUperior cook, who is master of her business; in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake maker. Apply at No. 57 Mercer-st., on 1st floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist in washing in a small private family. Best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 206 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; excellent City references. Call at No. 262 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman; excellent baker; best City references. Apply at No. 220 East 42d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing; best reference. Call for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, CHAMbermaid, &c.—By two sisters, both of whom are first-class cooks, washers, and ironers; the other is a neat chamber-maid and waitress; both to assist in washing; City references. Apply at No. 223 West 37th-st.

COOK-LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXPEcienced women; one as cook, other as laundress; both thoroughly competent; excellent references. Call at No. 152 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—LIGHT HELP.

Desks, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, waiters, cooks, &c., and also orders taken for Southern help, at JOHNSON'S AGENCY, No. 163 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her business thoroughly; refers to several leading society ladies; young, genteel, quiet, and tasty; good wages required. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker, a few engagements by the day or week, or at her home; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 122 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT IN ALL its branches, and is a thorough seamstress, wishes work in families by the day. Address Seamstress, No. 326 West 27th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who can cut, fit, and sew on a machine, either by the day, week, or month. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, with good recommendations, always to be found at the German Bureau, No. 83 Bowery, entrance 1st-st.

FIRST-CLASS HELP ON HAND, FOR City or country, at No. 321 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. Lowe.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady will accept a desirable position as house keeper, or will take entire charge of a house during the absence of the family; satisfactory references as to respectability from well-known City families given and required. Address Mrs. P. M. S., Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE WOman as housekeeper in a hotel, Summer-house or boarding-house, or will take charge of a lying-in or any other trustworthy position; is sober, careful, and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as housekeeper, companion to an old lady or invalid, or any position of trust; is neat; no objection to travel; good City and Brooklyn references. Call for two days as No. 23 East 28th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES HER situation as housekeeper or companion. Address F. H., Box No. 2,617 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young girl, a situation in a private family; has the best of references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and laundress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work; good City references given. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Servant Institute, No. 107 West 46th-st.

HELP FOR ALL WORK CONSTANTLY on hand; German American, English Scotch, and Irish. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl as maid to an elderly lady, or to take care of one or two growing children; a good seamstress, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country, or to travel; best City reference. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., millinery-store.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a young English person, who has lived with her three years, as maid to a lady or grown children; is going to Europe; can recommend her in every respect. Address Mrs. M. G. Haughton, Room No. 11 Cotton Exchange.

LADY'S MAID.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, accustomed to Continental travel, a thoroughly accomplished lady's maid, wishes a situation to return to Europe. Call until Saturday at her present employer's, No. 16 Union-sq., 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant maid and seamstress, to go to Europe; will be willing to make any arrangement possible with any one going to any part of Europe. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—BY TWO respectable young girls together, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid; the other as first-class cook; both thoroughly understand their business; no objections to the country for the summer months; best of City reference. Address No. 408 2d-av., near 23d-st., top floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—TO DO CHAMBER-WORK or care of the parlor floor; good reference to employer in the country as present. Later in the country; wages, $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., and is, without exception, one of the best in the City; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Two girls, one as first-class laundress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 331 East 60th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—FULLY COMPETENT IN all its branches, wants a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do up fine things; French fluting. Call at No. 213 West 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT RESpectable young woman as first-class laundress; long reference from last employer. Call at No. 537 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 366 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for her laundress; she is a good steady woman, and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, highly recommended as being a first-class laundress, also sober, honest and obliging and very respectable; best testimonials. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 268 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant laundress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WILLING TO ASSIST with chamber-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 320 West 21st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, aged thirty-five years, where she could have her little girl, five years old, with her; City or country; could take any position in a private family for her home; could teach young children, or wait on an invalid; can cook, wash, and iron; or anything pertaining to house-work. Apply at No. 287 Bowery.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a most respectable middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; perfectly competent to take charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; has eight years' reference from the present employer. Call at No. 103 East 56th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived over two years; is very neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young woman as chamber-maid and nurse or seamstress; very respectable and good family seamstress; operate, dress-make, &c.; experienced nurse for young or growing children; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 535 41st-av.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT; FIRST CLASS; entire charge of an infant from birth; highest City testimonials; will go with a family to their country-seat, or to Europe; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437, 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 808 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AND her daughter, (nineteen years of age,) who both speak German and a little English, in a private family, to take care of children and do sewing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 194 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE American woman, whose child is two months old, as wet-nurse; she has plenty of milk, and is perfectly strong and healthy; City or country. Call at No. 257 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS nurse; fully capable to take a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse for an invalid or infant; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO take care of children and do sewing; excellent City references. Call at No. 220 East 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, willing to take entire charge of an infant; is a plain seamstress, and is a competent nurse; a good home more desirable than high wages. Call at No. 51 Leroy-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CANADIAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or young children; City or country. Call two days at No. 121 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as nurse; can take entire charge of a babe from birth; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 324 6th-av.

NURSERY-MAID.—FOR ONE OR MORE grown children; competent to make all their garments by hand or machine; would like to go with and return) a family to Europe; young and neat; undoubted City references; wages $15, $17, or $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, OR LADY'S MAID.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; a thorough seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress-make, and do all kinds of family-sewing; good nurse and chamber-maid; best references. Call at 351 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Seamstress; English; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Willcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; best of City references; City or country. Call or address Seamstress, No. 194 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain seamstress; can operate on a Wilcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson machine; would see to one or two growing children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN As Seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; can be highly recommended by present employer, with whom she has lived a long time. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman, as seamstress; understands perfectly the use of several sewing-machines; would not object to take charge of a little girl; can furnish good City references. Call or address Seamstress, No. 194 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would do light chamber-work if required; has over two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 341 West 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ELDERLY AMERIcan widow lady would like to engage in some good family as a plain seamstress, and is a competent nurse; a good home more desirable than high wages. Call at No. 51 Leroy-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMstress who is thorough on all kinds of family work, including machine and dress-making; has the best of City references, and wants a permanent home. Address Seamstress, Up-town Herald Branch Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman. Can be seen, till suited, at her present employer's, where she has lived nearly six years, No. 21 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress; willing to do light chamber-work, or would wait on lady; good City references. Call at No. 543½ 6th-av., near 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on ladies' and children's undergarments wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address Dempsey, No. 976 6th-av. Ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in light chamber work; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; best City references. Call at No. 305 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; would assist in the chamber-work if required. Call for two days from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 35 East 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; three and a half years' best City references; can take a man's place; understands the care of silver, gasting up salads, &c.; can do chamber-maid's and nursery; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 326 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, with a family who will take her with them to the country; references first class; late employer can be seen; wages, $16. To be seen at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress, or would assist in chamber-work in a private family; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, setting up salads, &c., perfectly; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a capable young girl; understands her business perfectly; best of references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 144 West 43d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; no objection to the country; two years' City reference. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Institute, No. 107 West 46th-st.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN have their washing done in the best manner, seventy-five cents a dozen, and famines' washing taken by the week; ironing if required. Call or address Mrs. Burns, No. 246 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 9; call all week; good references given.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF MAking an engagement with responsible parties where integrity and capability will insure a fair compensation; has had thirteen years' banking experience; for benefit of health, would prefer some other business; no objections to travel; New-York City references. Address Box No. 2,133 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—WANTED—EMployment by an active, intelligent young man; is a civil engineer, but is willing to act as clerk, book-keeper, cashier, and in any similar position; best references as to capacity and integrity; is willing to go West. Address G. K., care of Hon. N. J. Waterbury, No. 152 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a very respectable German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses, keeping carriages and harness clean and in good order; also is a good vegetable gardener; can do all work about a gentleman's place; will give three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, GARDENer, &c.—By a thoroughly competent man about thirty; has three and a half years' very best reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived as uniform, efficient, sober, honest, industrious, careful driver, good groom, &c.; understands and would make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF first-class abilities and long experience at the business; is a sober, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy man; is fully understands the care of horses; is a careful and steady driver; very highest recommendations from last and former employers. Call or address B. M., Brewster's, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; understands the management and care of horses; good City driver; sober and obliging; no objection to any part of the country during Summer; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address E. D., W. Jones' office, corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, (single,) as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer; can milk; is willing and obliging; understands plain gardening. Address J. M. G., Box 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; has left his last employer on account of the family going to Europe, as his reference will testify; first-class references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address M. S., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARried man; has lived in a private family; understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk and can take care of a small place in the country; first-class reference. Address M., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY Coman; steady and trustworthy; no objections to the country; can give excellent City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 54 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 42d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class City driver; understands his business thoroughly; is single, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address J. C., No. 4 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS Coman, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. B., Box No. 233 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is honest, steady, willing, and obliging; first-class testimonials. Address E. D., Box No. 300 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Coman; thoroughly understands his business, and as groom; has a pleasant wife, and is perfectly strong and healthy; City or country. Call at No. 257 Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man; best of City references; no objections to City or country. Call or address T. R., No. 4 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Address W. H., Post-office, Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—ON Ca gentleman's place, by a willing, industrious young man; good reference. Apply or address V. C. No. 138 East 62d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG Scotchman as coachman; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address G. M., at Stilling's, saddlers, No. 144 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE Coman; two years and eight months' first-class reference from last employer. Call on or address Coachman, No. 32 East 32d-st., private stable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 27 East 14th-st., (second floor.) Between 5th-av. and University-place.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

The best quality only, hand-made, of approved styles, at reasonable prices.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 129 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN wishes to sell a perfect family horse, seven years old, 15½ hands high; perfectly sound, and can be driven by a lady. Price, $220. Inquire as private stable No. 276 West 35th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; bays, black points, 15½ hands, seven years old this Spring; sold only for want of use. To be seen at Mr. GOODRIDGE'S stable, No. 43 East 34th-st., before 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY horses and a clarence, as good as new; owner in Europe. Inquire at No. 175 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN COACH, BUILT by Brewster, of Broome-st. Apply at private stable, No. 196 Lexington-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 22d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS board in elegant private house, healthy and delightful location, beautiful grounds, mountain air; boating, fishing, and bathing, at Budd's Lake, two hours by Morris an l Essex Railroad, may see photograph and obtain particulars of A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870. Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan.) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single gentlemen, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, No. 6 West 38th-st., next to 5th-av.; private table, if desired. Rooms visiting town for a few months, and others seeking elegant home comforts, would do well to call immediately.

NO. 15, WARREN-PLACE, CHARLES-ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; genteel neighborhood. Cars 6th and 7th-avenue cars; terms moderate; no moving.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.

Elegant furnished suite of three rooms, second floor; also, single bedroom; two pianos; exclusive bath; private table if desired; rooms let singly if preferred; references.

BOARDING.—SUMMER BOARD ON Brooklyn Heights; first-class board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of a home. Apply at No. 119 Willow-st., between the Wall and Fulton streets ferries, Brooklyn.

NO. 57 EAST 47TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished back parlor, with substantial board, for gentleman and wife; all improvements; no moving in May; charges moderate; two blocks from Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, with board; also front room for single gentleman; Summer prices; unexceptionable references.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; first, second, and third floors; convenient Delmonico's and other restaurants. No. 45 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, where comforts of home may be enjoyed; references required. Call at No. 218 West 41th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR with suites for light housekeeping; also rooms, with or without board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRAble second floor, (newly painted,) with unexceptionable private table; also, two front rooms on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, also three rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table, in the double private house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen or couples without children; terms moderate for the Summer.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Two rooms on first floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.

Desirable rooms, with board, from April 15 and May 1; no moving; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three gentlemen, can have rooms and board in first class house, No. 58 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, handsome parlor bedroom; also, third story, large back room, without children, at reasonable rates; references.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—TO RENT, with board, desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; no moving in May; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT second-story front room and bed-room, and other rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen for the Summer; is like a private house.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST.—A SUITE OF furnished rooms in private family living in their own house, with or without board.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMEly furnished, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

NO. 35 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also, hall-room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found perfectly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American Protestant, young man, aged twenty-three; is a thorough groom and an excellent driver; can also milk, assist in the garden, and will be generally useful, if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man; seven years' best reference; perfectly understands his business; is a good, careful driver, which reference will testify. Address E. N., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHman; understands his business perfectly; is a good City driver; very competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Apply to F. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT MAN; NO. 1 groom; careful, stylish City driver; strictly temperate; six years' highly respectable City references. Call on or address T. R., No. 49 West 20th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent man, of long experience and ability, and a single Protestant; three years in last place; first-class reference. Call or address R. Purdy, No. 32 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A private family; understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses; has undoubted references; no objection to the country. Address R. M., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; good City references from present employer. Call or address D. M., No. 146 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN REquiring an experienced coachman, who is sober and trustworthy, may address Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, No. 221 East 63d-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A young American; is willing and obliging, and has had three years' experience; best of reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; lived last two years with Dr. Lowell Mason, Orange; has best of references. Address H. C., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD groom and careful driver; no objection to the country; refers to his present employer. Call or address Charles Lamb's stables, No. 15 East 58th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married; with small family; has seven years' reference. Address P. W., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGlish; two years' City reference from last employer. Address R. S., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COURIER AND VALET TO A FAMILY going to Europe.—Speaks all the Continental languages; posted in packing, arranging routes of travel, value of each

A NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.

Admiral Porter's Mysterious War Engine—Description of the Vessel—To be Completed in July.

A torpedo-boat of formidable build and terrible destructiveness, the invention of Admiral Porter, is now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The ship is designed on an entirely new and improved principle, and will, when completed, present features heretofore unknown in the United States Navy. In addition to her extraordinary capability in the discharge of torpedoes, the vessel will have the advantage of powerful build, combined with a high rate of speed.

When out of water the boat is shaped somewhat like a shark, the nose or ram tapering off from the bow, and projecting a distance of forty feet. At the extreme point of this ram is situated the torpedo bar and valve, from which the deadly missiles can be discharged by electricity with terrible effect. The projection of torpedoes, however, is not confined to the forward part of the boat; she is so constructed that torpedo bars run along at both sides, so that if lying with either side toward the enemy it will be only necessary to apply the electric current, and torpedoes can be projected with ease. When afloat, only about four feet of the vessel appears over water, and in shape she looks perfectly oval.

The extreme length of the boat is 173 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet, and depth, 13 feet. The best tested charcoal iron is being used in her construction. The thickness of the plating for the sides has not yet been decided; that on the hull ranges from three-eighths to half an inch, according to the general rules for constructing iron vessels. The decks are of plated steel, from five-sixteenths to half an inch in thickness, which, it is thought, will add to the strength of the boat. The decks are arched much higher than usual, thus giving to the middle of the vessel a height greater than would appear.

This formidable engine of destruction is composed of a series of water-tight compartments, which can be flooded or emptied at pleasure, so that the vessel can be made to sink under water until, if necessary, only a foot remains above the surface. In action nothing can be seen above the decks but an iron-plated pilot-house, a smoke-stack, and grated hatchways. The pilot-house, however, need not be occupied on such occasions, as the vessel could be steered from the engine-room below. She will be fitted up with three masts, constructed so as to disappear during an engagement; but, if found necessary, they can be run up and sail put on at a moment's notice. The sailing facilities can be available when the vessel is not in action.

The new boat is built on what is known as the English bracket principle, introduced for the first time into American shipbuilding. The peculiarity about ships constructed on this principle is that they are virtually two distinct vessels, built one within the other, and of equal strength. Within the outside shell, three longitudinals of immense strength run the entire length of the vessels, and are connected with bars running in a horizontal direction by brackets of equal length. The whole is then covered with an iron plating of an equal thickness with the outer one, forming a distinct and perfectly water-tight bottom and sides, the different sections of which can be entered by manholes. A passage sufficiently large to allow a man to walk in is left open between the outer and inner vessels, as they may be called, from stem to stern, so that should any accident occur to the outer plating it could be remedied from the inside. The advocates of the bracket-principle claim that even should the exterior plating of a boat get damaged, and the water rush in, the vessel would still be safe, owing to the second water-tight plating constructed within.

The boat, being designed solely as an engine of destruction, will not carry a larger crew than will be sufficient to work her, and during action they will remain below.

The Fowler wheel, a new propeller, will be introduced into the vessel. It has never yet been brought into use in the United States Navy. This propeller, which is considered by naval constructors to be a great improvement, enables the vessel to be steered and propelled by the same wheel. It works on the eccentric principle, and allows the pitch of the blade to be altered at pleasure, so that, if necessary, a rudder could be dispensed with altogether. To provide against accident, however, a rudder will always be kept on hand.

The vessel will be supplied throughout with an improved electric apparatus, by which connection will be maintained between the engine and torpedo rooms, pilot-house, and other portions of the ship.

Machinery of extraordinary power, and on the most approved principle, will be furnished the boat, and she will be capable of attaining as great a rate of speed when going in a backward as in a forward direction. The shock which a ram of this description, driven by powerful engines, could give to a hostile vessel would be something terrific. The great length of ram concealed under water would also enable her to strike when she, to all appearances, seemed to be forty feet distant from the object of attack.

The exact principle on which the torpedoes are to be discharged is kept a secret by the constructors, at the request of Admiral Porter, who does not wish his invention to become known to natives of other countries. Numbers of gentlemen connected with naval construction in European countries, have visited the Navy-yard and endeavored to get some idea of the construction of the new torpedo boat, but have been met by the officials with a polite refusal.

From the opinions of persons eminently fitted to judge, it would seem that, should the new boat prove equal to the work expected of her, Admiral Porter will have given to the American Navy the most formidable and destructive engine of war ever constructed in any part of the world.

A large force of men are now employed on the work, and the utmost expedition is being used in order to get the boat launched, if possible, by the middle of July.

The Grand Jury and the Usury Laws.

The General Sessions Grand Jury yesterday continued their investigation into the causes affecting the stringency of the money market, but it is feared that, owing to the unwillingness of the persons summoned to give evidence respecting the question at issue, they will have much difficulty in coming at the guilty parties. Yesterday quite a number of Wall-street magnates and operators were to be seen ambling about the vicinity of the Grand Jury-room, the majority, however, being present through mere curiosity. Richard Schell put in an appearance early in the day, and was surrounded by a group of excited persons, who seemed anxious for the prosecution of the "Shylocks." Those in favor of the Shylock system gathered in another part of the building, and anxiously discussed the position of affairs. They were evidently afraid that some one or more of their victims would be induced to appear against them, and accordingly they felt rather uneasy.

Mr. Schell was examined at considerable length. He said he felt anxious to bring the usurers to justice, but he could not, of his own knowledge, name any of the guilty parties.

Mr. Russell Sage was next examined, but he, too, failed to give any positive information.

Mr. H. W. Bickley, of E. D. Randolph & Co., said he was aware that usurious transactions were of frequent occurrence in the street, but he could not bring his memory to bear on any particular case. He would not, he said, attempt to crowd his memory with names and transactions, and he should not try to recollect anything about them, except he was forced to do so. The jury did not insist on this witness telling what he knew, and he was permitted to depart in peace.

The Grand Jury then adjourned to this morning.

The Dutch Reformed Classis of New-York.

The Dutch Reformed Classis of New-York met yesterday at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The synod was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wells. Rev. Mr. De Hart was appointed temporary clerk in the absence of Dr. Brownlee. Rev. Mr. Ganse took the chair and Rev. Mr. Oerter was appointed clerk.

A communication was received from the Board of Foreign Missions, detailing its embarrassments with regard to its agencies of the Dutch Reformed churches. It was referred to the Committee on Overtures.

Reports of standing committees were presented and approved, and a committee on the minutes of the Synod appointed.

The committee which was appointed to confer with the South Classis with regard to the union of the two classes, reported that the South Classis was visited while in session, and a committee was appointed for conference on the subject; that the two committees met, but that the South Classis desired a more complete division instead of union. Both committees agreed to refer the matter to the Particular Synod. The report was adopted.

The constitutional questions were put to the pastors and elders of the churches.

Dr. Ferris asked leave of absence, which was granted.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

An International Congress on Patent-Right Proposed.

A letter from Vienna, dated March 24, says: The programme of the congress, about to be published, alludes to the division of opinion on protection to inventors. One party, enforced by the example of Switzerland and Holland, demands the total abolition of patents, the other a complete reform and an international system. Among the inconveniences that may result from opposing systems, the tendency of ample protection in one country to attract skilled operators from the others, is alluded to as likely to disturb the International balance. Difficult as the patent problem may be, it is worth while to attempt its solution. What scene more favorable for the effort than an assemblage from all parts of the world of representative men, bearing their tribute to that height of culture, to which education, labor, and inventive genius have advanced mankind. With this view, and in accord with an incentive presented by the Government of the United States, the General Directors of the Exposition have resolved to connect with it an international congress to consider the question. Should the congress vote, as may be predicted, in favor of patent protection, then it will become its duty to base upon the collective experience of other countries a declaration of fundamental principles for an international reform of patent legislation.

The congress will meet after the juries have finished their awards, on the 4th of August, under these rules:

1. The congress will be composed of skilled workmen, manufacturers, men of technical science, political economists, and other experts.
2. The Governments exhibiting to be represented by special delegates.
3. Application for participation to be made through the Exposition Commissioners, domestic and foreign, before end of June.
4. A committee of preparation will be appointed by the general direction of the Exposition, to prepare the materials and matters of inquiry.
5. The Director-General, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, will open the congress, which will then elect from its own members the President and a bureau, and proceed to a general discussion of the questions. The decision of the congress will be communicated through the several commissions to the respective Governments.
6. The language of the congress will be German, but English, French, and Italian will be also admitted.
7. Communications, works, and propositions, having reference to patent protection, are to be addressed to the General Director until the opening of the Congress, and then to the bureau of the congress.

The United States movement alluded to in the programme was the proposition by President Grant for an international convention, in which other nations should be invited to take part. The Count Andrassy has advised Mr. Jay that after the close of the Congress the Austro-Hungarian Government will negotiate on the subject.

In England a select committee of the House of Commons reported last year, after a prolonged examination, in favor of an assimilation in the law and practice in regard to inventions among the various civilized countries of the world.

THE ATLANTIC.

Condition of the Wreck at Mars Rock—A Gale Prevents Work.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 14.—The weather was too rough yesterday for the tugs to venture outside the harbor. A few persons visited the wreck by land. They describe the scene as terribly grand. The south-east gale, which prevailed Saturday and Sunday morning, caused a heavy sea, and for miles along the coast and in the vicinity of the wreck the breakers were mountain high. No boat or vessel attempted to go near Mars Rock or the sunken hull. It is feared that much damage has been done to the wreck by the gale. Hon. Mr. Norwood, of Rutland, Vt., is here looking after the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. He offered Capt. Sheridan $1,000 for the recovery of their bodies. Capt. Sheridan replied that if it was safe for his divers to enter the cabin he would direct them to do so, and if they could recover the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher or any one else he would not charge for so doing. The subscription to the fund for Rev. Mr. Ancient has now reached $500. It is hoped the amount will reach about $1,000. The weather is now showery and cold.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—The wreck of the Atlantic remained hard and fast yesterday. The only effect of Sunday's storm on the wreck was to carry away the mainmast. The sea ran so high yesterday that no work could be done.

THE OAR.

The Rules that will Govern the National Regatta in September.

The full regatta of the National Amateur Association, which event comes off on the Schuylkill, in September next, promises to be the most brilliant ever given in this country. The following code of rules and regulations has been adopted:

1. No clubs but those which have subscribed to the rules of boat-racing and the definition of an amateur oarsman adopted by the National Convention, and have agreed to recognize the decisions of the Judiciary Committee thereon, shall be entitled to compete. Entries of individuals will not be received.
2. No club shall be allowed to enter any person who has not been a member of that club for at least three months preceding the regatta.
3. Any club intending to compete for any of the prizes must give due notice to the secretary of the regatta on or before the appointed day for closing the entries. Entries shall close two weeks before the date of the regatta. In all cases of entries for four-oared races a list of not more than eight names, and in all cases of entries for pair-oars or double-scull races a list of not more than four names shall be sent to the secretary, and from these names the actual crew shall be selected. The name of the captain and secretary of each crew or club entering for any race shall be sent at the time of entrance to the secretary. A copy of the entrance list shall be forwarded by the secretary to the captain and secretary of each crew or club so duly entered.
4. No assumed names shall be given to the secretary.
5. No one shall be allowed to be entered twice for the same race.
6. The Secretary of the Regatta shall not be permitted to declare any entry nor to report the state of the entrance until such list shall be closed.
7. Objections to any entry shall be made in writing to the secretary within seven days from the declaration of the entries, when the committee shall investigate the grounds of objection and decide thereon forthwith.
8. Entrance money for each boat shall be paid to the secretary at the time of entering, as follows: Four oars, $15; pair oars, $10; double sculls, $10; single sculls, $5.
9. All races shall be mile and a half heats, straight-away.
10. A meeting of the committee shall be held immediately preceding the regatta, at which the captain or secretary of each crew or club entered shall deliver to the secretary of the regatta a list containing the names of the actual crew appointed to contest in the ensuing races, to which list the name of one other member may be added, who may be substituted for any one of the crew in the event of illness or accident, subject to rule 11.
11. No member of a club shall be allowed to be substituted for another who has already rowed in a heat, nor shall any member of a club be allowed to row with more than one crew in any of the heats for the same prize.
12. In the event of a dead heat taking place the same crews shall contend again, after such interval as the committee may appoint, or the crew refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the heat.
13. In the event of there being but one boat entered for any prize, or if more than one enter and all withdraw but one, the crew of the remaining boat must row over the course to be entitled to such prize.
14. Heats and stations shall be drawn for by the committee in the presence of such competitors or their representatives who may attend, after due notice having been given of a meeting of the committee for that purpose.
15. An umpire shall be chosen by the committee, and his decision shall be final.
16. The judge at the winning-post shall be appointed by the umpire, and his decision shall be final.
17. The laws of boat-racing established by the National Convention of Amateur Oarsmen shall be observed at this regatta, and the definition of an amateur oarsman established by said convention shall govern the qualifications of each competitor.
18. The prizes shall be delivered at the conclusion of the regatta to their respective winners, who, in case of a challenge prize, shall receipt for the same, as may be required by the committee.
19. All questions of eligibility, qualification, or interpretation of the rules shall be referred to the committee, and their decision shall be final.

The Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening in Republican Hall, Broadway and and Twenty-third-street, Hugh Gardner in the chair. A committee consisting of Nathan J. Newitter, Richard H. Green, and Thos. F. Geary was appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the death of Jacob Vreeland, of the Third District. Mr. Darling, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported resolutions indorsing the appointments of George H. Sharpe, as Surveyor of the Port, and Thomas L. James, as Postmaster, and approving of the action of the President in making such appointments. The resolutions were carried unanimously. Mr. Richard H. Green, of the Nineteenth District, was announced as a member of the Executive Committee. The General Committee then adjourned.

ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Hamilton Harris Regarding the Legal Services Fund—John V. L. Pruyn on the Dividend.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Erie Investigation Committee met in the Court of Appeals at 4 P. M.

Hamilton Harris was called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Stickney, counsel for the committee, as follows: I see by the public journals it is stated I received from the Erie Company $20,000 in 1868, $22,000 in 1869, and in 1870 $26,000. I wish to say that these sums were paid me for my services, and to pay counsel I had engaged. These sums were all received for that purpose, except that I paid a portion for some Susquehanna stock. I see it stated that certain counsel deny they were employed by me, but they cannot deny they were employed by Mr. Gould personally, and that I paid them for their services. I cannot tell definitely how much the amounts were that I paid out. I have no account which I kept. I paid some of the money to Cogger—$8,000. I think to Judge Parker $1,000. These were not the full amounts. They were payments on account. I retained them, and paid them from time to time. All the expenses of the Susquehanna litigation, fees, and sheriff. I paid some $4,000 or $5,000 in the settlement of suits brought against the Erie Company. I did this in two cases. These sums came out of the $68,000 I received in 1868-9-70. I had a settlement for one year. It was a retainer of $10,000 for one year. I did business for the company before the Legislature. I represented the company in the classification matter; also, in 1868, as to the overissue of bonds, and again in 1869 concerning another investigation as to an overissue. I was also thus employed in 1870. During all this time I employed various counsel. I may have talked to Van Vechten as to legislative matters, but not in the nature of a consultation. I never had any talk with Barber. Have had no conversation with Gen. Diven in two years, I think. Never had any talk with him about money being paid to anybody.

To Mr. Wight—I received more than the $68,000 alluded to, but I cannot say how much. It was all used to pay for my legal services, for those of other counsel, and, for appearances before the Legislative Committee. During all my five years' connection with the Erie Company I never spoke to a member of the Legislature concerning legislative matters outside of the committee rooms. I do not recollect seeing Dutcher since last Winter.

To Mr. Babcock—I may have paid out some of this amount for election purposes in 1868, and possibly in 1869, but never to be used in Senators' or other legislative elections. It was for a general election. I was at that time chairman of the Republican General Committee, and Gould contributed some to the election fund, about $5,000. I received about $5,000 per year for my own services. All I have received since 1870 has been for my own professional services. I have no knowledge of money being used to influence the Legislature, nor of its being used to elect Senators or others.

Mr. Lincoln examined the witness. He reiterated his statements.

To Mr. Carpenter—There were besides me acting as counsel for the Erie Company Mr. Cogger, and Judge Parker as I thought, but he denies it, and therefore he must have acted for Mr. Gould personally. I acted before the Legislature in matters in which the Erie Company was alone interested; cannot tell of any one else here in Albany. Van Vechten did not act in such capacity; do not remember of his appearing before the Legislature. I practice in the courts in this city and district; don't recollect of Van Vechten ever appearing in the courts here as practitioner during the last four years in any of these Erie suits; still he may have done so; don't recollect of Barber doing so; don't know of Tweed appearing as a practitioner in any of these suits; nor Mr. Little.

To Mr. Stickney—Tweed was a member of the Senate from 1868 to 1872. Don't know, particularly, how he acted concerning Erie matters. In 1868 I believe he was opposed to them; after that I think he acted favorably to them. Gould made donations for the Republican ticket on two occasions, when elections were coming on. Don't know of any professional services rendered by Senator J. Wood or any other member of the Legislature. Think I paid retainers to counsel in bank bills, but I have no recollection of particular cases.

To Mr. Wight—My own services were solely in appearing before the Legislative Committees and making up a pamphlet. Don't remember of Van Vechten or Barber ever making arguments before a committee. I know Van Vechten has done services for the Erie Company. He has drawn bills, amendments, counter bills, and propositions. Cannot now from recollection state what bills, but know that bills drawn by him have been submitted. Have often seen him in consultation with Gould. Don't know of any service Barber has ever performed for the Erie Company.

To Mr. Stickney—I understand that Barber is not a lawyer; cannot understand what legal services he performed calling for pay to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

This ended the examination of Mr. Harris, and John V. L. Pruyn was called. He affirmed, and said: I am a director of the Erie Railway Company. I voted against the dividend on the common stock. I objected to it because I did not think the board was sufficiently informed as to the true amount of the earnings. Witness then stated his reasons for his vote. He also thought it imprudent. He wanted the company to wait till it became stronger. There were a great many objections to the act in his opinion. One director, Mr. Oliphant, I think, objected on the ground that he did not think the equipment had been kept up. The sum of two and a half per cent. was paid for negotiating the bonds. That was a large per centage, but my impression was that dealing with the firm of Bischoffsheim & Co., who took the contract, it was a very good one. Under ordinary circumstances one or two per cent. ought to be enough.

To Mr. Lincoln—The argument in the Board in favor of a dividend was that the English stockholders wanted the amount earned, whatever it was, divided. In a general point of view, it was not proper to reimburse Bischoffsheim & Co. for the expenses in effecting the coup d'état which put on it Gould directors; that was not a legitimate charge upon the company.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

The South Classis of the Reformed Church.

The South Classis of the Reformed Church of New-York assembled at the lecture-hall of the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Wiggins called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. Willis opened the exercises with prayer. The Classis sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Wiggins. Rev. Mr. H. Mattis was elected Chairman. The following committees were appointed:

On the State of Religion—Dr. Hutton, Dr. McCauley, Elder Malcolm McCleod.

On the Questorate—William E. Lawrence, Richard Bull.

The consistorial reports were then read.

Brother Henry Malton, of the Five Points House of Industry, reported on the establishment of an Italian mission in Mulberry-street, which bade fair soon to develop into a large church.

The following-named delegates were appointed to assist at the Particular Synod:

Primarii.—Rev. Messrs. J. B. Steele, L. Cummings, H. A. Frudel, W. T. Envard; Elders Nolan, McLeod, Wm. A. Lawrence, and W. A. Collins.

Secundi.—Rev. Drs. Hutton, E. Wiggins, Henry Mattico, S. D. Meaker; Elders Bull, Dr. Little, Henry Datin, and Debeboice.

Delegates to the General Synod:

Primarii.—Rev. Dr. Hutton Enyard, and Rev. Mr. Mattico; Elders W. A. Lawrence, W. A. Collins, R. H. Bull.

Secundi.—Revs. J. B. Steele, E. Wiggins, S. H. Meaker; Elders, Rev. Messrs. McLeod, Little, and Debeboice.

Trenton, N. J., Charter Election.

The election on Monday, at Trenton, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. John Briest, Democrat, the present incumbent, is re-elected Mayor. For the Board of Aldermen, five Democrats and two Republicans were elected. The new Common Council of twenty-one members will stand thirteen Democrats and eight Republicans. The County Board of Freeholders will probably be Republican. The Board of Education will stand nine Democrats to five Republicans. The newly-elected members were five Democrats and two Republicans, the First and Second Wards being carried by the Republicans and the rest of the city by the Democrats.

That Wild Steer Again.

It was amusing to witness how rapidly Park-row was cleared yesterday. Military looking citizens, heroes perhaps of a hundred fights, did not despise to use their legs to save themselves, and old ladies, too strong-minded to faint, went on the long stretch for shelter. The cry of "Mad bull" was as effective as the advance of a squadron of cavalry at the charge. The wild steer, now becoming an institution of the City, rushed through the row, scattering all before him. A little girl was caught on the horn of the animal and tossed in the air, a staid old gentleman was tumbled over, a few apple and peanut stands were demolished, and finally the beast was checked at Gold-street by a stunning blow from a car-hook. Officers Murphy and Diven, of the Second Precinct, in endeavoring to seize the bull, were caught on the horns of a dilemma, and—found their level. The animal was afterward killed by cutting his throat.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Burning of the Chicopee Mills, Massachusetts—Loss, $500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.—One of the most destructive fires in Western Massachusetts for many years broke out at 10:05 o'clock last night, in Mill No. 2 of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, and before the flames were extinguished, destroyed both that and the mill adjoining, No. 1, belonging to the same company. The fire caught in the wheel-room, by the accidental overturning of a lamp, and spread very rapidly. At 10½ o'clock two steamers were sent from this city, but before their arrival the buildings were nearly consumed. The mills were employed in the manufacture of cotton sheeting and cotton flannel, and contained 4,500 bales of cotton, which were destroyed.

In addition to the two mills, there were destroyed the engine and picker building, two storehouses filled with first-class lumber and old and new machinery, and a part of the railroad freight depot, which was used as a storehouse for cotton. There were 1,500 bales of cotton in the cotton storehouse, most of which was completely ruined. There were about 900 looms in the two mills, and the cloth in them, about 2,500 cuts, which were burned, together with about 22,000 pounds of filling and 10,000 pounds of coarse yarn. Eight hundred hands were thrown out of employment by the fire, three-fourths of whom were girls. The running on extra time in the remaining mills and preparing for rebuilding will afford employment for a considerable portion of this force of hands, but many of them will be obliged to seek work elsewhere. The fire will prove a very serious disaster to the general prosperity of the village, as the operators are largely indebted to the merchants for supplies furnished in anticipation of the monthly pay-day, which was to have been to-morrow. The loss of the company is to-day estimated at $500,000.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—The insurance on the Chicopee Mills was $613,000, the full amount required by law and the limit prescribed by insurance rules, divided in various sums among the following companies: The Manufacturers' Mutual and Arkwright Mutual, of Boston; Manufacturers' Mutual and Firemen's Mutual, of Rhode Island; Mutual and State Mutual, of Providence; Worcester Mutual, Fall River Mutual, North British Mercantile; Lorillard, of New-York; Hartford, Phœnix, and National, of Hartford. The Mutual companies lose $400,000, of which $100,000 is in the Boston Manufacturers'. The British Mercantile Company's loss is $80,000. The greatest loss to the mills will be in the delay.

The High School Building at Weston, Mo., Burned Down—A Shoe Warehouse Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out in the boot and shoe warehouse of Wood & Bros., on Market-street, and most of the stock was either burned or destroyed by water. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured in the following companies; German-American, $5,000; Commercial Central, of St. Louis, $5,000; Aetna, $2,500; Provident, of Washington, $2,500.

The printing-office of Edwards & Sage on an upper floor, was somewhat damaged by water.

The high school building, at Weston, Mo., was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000.

Five Feet of Snow at Omaha—A Backward Spring Anticipated.

OMAHA, April 15—Evening.—The storm rages with no appearance of abating. The snow has been falling since Sunday night and is now five feet deep. No trains are running, and the telegraph lines to the Pacific Coast are still interrupted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 15.—It rained hard here all last night and is raining hard to-day. Spring is unusually backward. Less than half of the wheat is now in the ground, and there is little prospect of the balance being sown before the 1st of May. Advices from up the country say that it is snowing, but the weather is not very cold.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Lease.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15.—The hearing in the application of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway for an injunction restraining the proposed lease of the road and its dependencies to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was finished before Judge Emmins in the United States Circuit Court this morning. Affidavits were presented by defendants in reply to allegations of plaintiffs, after which Judge Emmins gave his decision granting the injunction as to the leasing of the road, but denying it as to an increase of capital. An injunction against both was granted in the Cuyahoga Common Pleas Court on Monday.

Condition of the Boston Banks.

BOSTON, April 15.—The following is the statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, April 14:

Capital	$48,350,000		
Loans	118,783,700	Dec..	$1,217,900
Specie	932,100	Inc...	9,500
Legal tender	8,452,200	Dec..	487,100
Due from other banks	18,564,200	Dec..	364,100
Due to other banks	16,923,300	Inc...	39,000
Deposits	46,206,800	Dec..	1,522,100
Circulation	[illegible]	Inc...	157,700

Daring Feat and Escape of a Lunatic.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—John Sidney Jones, who recently set fire to a store belonging to him on Second street, was declared to be insane. He was taken to Harrisburg preparatory to being sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. He, however, escaped from the third story of the Lochiel House by climbing down the water pipe to the ground. Jones' estate is valued at over $55,000.

Funeral of Victims of the Atlantic Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15.—The funeral of Mary and William Merritt, victims of the Atlantic disaster, took place this afternoon. The services, which were held at Christ Church, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gray, Rev. Dr. Shelton, and Rev. Dr. Cady, and were of the most solemn and impressive character. A large concourse of people were present.

The Alleged Murderer of Gen. Hindman.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made for the release, on a writ of habeas corpus, of Vaughn, who is under arrest for the murder of Gen. Hindman. It is understood that he has made a confession implicating persons in Helena, but the police authorities refuse to give any information concerning the case.

Personal.

Gen. Vodges, of the United States Army; Pay-master J. N. Campbell, of the United States Navy; Capt. J. L. Stone, of Connecticut; Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd, Superintendent of the new Post-office; ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo, and V. D. Colman, of Reading, Penn., are at the Astor House.

Capts. Josiah Snow and D. P. Benjamin, of the United States Army; Dr. Phillips, ex-United States Consul to the West Indies, and Rev. John D. Moore, of Red Hook, are at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. Bristow, of the United States Army; Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo; Hon. Peter Williams, of London, England, and Henry G. Parker, editor and proprietor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator William H. Howard, of Michigan; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Hon. E. B. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. Ducat, of Chicago; ex-Senator Benjamin Stark, of Oregon, and Col. Piper, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Franklin, of the United States Navy; Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, and Hon. Denis McCarthy, of Syracuse, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Wickham, of Virginia, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. D. J. Mackey, of Indiana, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Postmaster E. S. Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Hoffman House.

Gens. Egbert L. Viele and E. W. Serrall, of Fort Montgomery, are at the St. James Hotel.

Col. M. Palmer, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Major Howard and Col. L. A. Chamberlain, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Brooklyn Sewer Contracts.

Application was made before Judge Pratt, yesterday, to vacate the assessment for the Third-avenue sewer, on the ground that the Commissioners had given the contract to S. L. Keeney without advertisement, after the failure of the original contracter, who undertook to perform the work for $186,060. Judge Pratt intimated that he should decide that no assessment could be levied for more than the amount of the original contract, and counsel agreed to take the case to the May General Term.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 90 Duane-street, occupied as a ruffle manufactory by George C. Battes, causing $800 damage.

At a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers this evening, at No. 63 William-street, "Pneumatic Foundations" will be the subject for discussion.

Controller Green paid yesterday the Board of Education amount due for salaries of teachers and employes, and other general expenses to April 15, $150,000.

Joseph Hartnett, convicted in March, 1871, of robbing the United States mails, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Grant.

Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the case of Carl Vogt, granted the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and made them returnable before him at 11 o'clock this morning.

Patrolman Robert J. Paynter, of the Eleventh Precinct, was dismissed the department, yesterday, by the Board of Police, for having left his post and entered a coffee saloon.

The brass manufacturers of the Middle and New-England States held a private meeting at the Astor House, yesterday. The settlement of the current prices formed the chief subject of discussion.

Arthur Wadham, aged forty-three years, residing at No. 141 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, while suffering from delirium tremens, leaped through a window at his residence, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Annie Clark, of No. 172 West Thirty-second-street, charged Chas. Lafferty, a resident of the same house, with stealing $246 worth of jewelry from her room. Lafferty was committed for examination.

Oscar F. Wainwright, charged with having become "straw-bail" for Wm. H. Buck, the alleged sawdust swindler, was yesterday committed, by United States Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of giving $5,000 bail.

The Easter-tide musical service of the Orpheon Choral Society's Free Church schools was held last evening at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, Mr. Jerome Hopkins presiding at the organ. The exercises consisted of hymns, sacred songs, organ solos, and an address by Rev. George D. Wilde.

By the steamer Russia, which sails at 8 o'clock this morning, W. J. Florence, the comedian; Junius Booth, the new manager of Booth's Theatre, and Harry Palmer, of Niblo's Garden, take their departure for Europe. Upon the return of Florence he will appear at Booth's Theatre, with Mrs. Florence.

Messrs. Prendergast Brothers, of Beaver-street, the new owners of the clipper ship N. B. Palmer, which is to be hereafter employed in the South American trade, gave an informal reception, yesterday, on board the vessel, to a number of their friends, including representatives of the wholesale grocery trade, more especially the importers of coffee.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an alternative writ of mandamus against Controller Green to compel payment to Roe & Lockwood of a claim of $140,000 for stationery furnished to the various departments of the City Government during the years 1869 and 1870. Argument will be heard on Monday next.

Another series of the beautiful "Tableaux Vivants," which were given last Fall at the Union League Theatre, in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum, will be given with the addition of a dramatic entertainment at Robinson's Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, on Friday evening, April 18th, and Saturday matinée, April 19, for this same most worthy charity.

The American Geographical Society met last evening, and listened to the reading of a paper upon the wonders of the Yellowstone Valley, by Major-Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army. The address was a description of the many natural curiosities of that comparatively unknown region, and was profusely illustrated by stereoscopic views from accurate photographs.

BROOKLYN.

The post-office building in Washington-street is to be leased by the Government for five years more at $5,000 per year.

A body, apparently that of a Chinaman, was found in the water off the foot of Pacific-street yesterday afternoon.

The City Treasurer's report shows receipts last week to have been $133,073; expenditures, $85,743; the total balance on deposit being $3,229,288.

The reduction of the Gas Companies' bills, on account of unlighted lamps, has effected a saving to the city of $1,106 for the first three months.

Fanny Hyde's trial will probably not take place during the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the counsel for the defense desiring another month for preparation.

James Burgess, alias Primrose, and David Simmons, who were convicted of raising a check to $690 on the Mechanics Bank, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Moore to four years and six months each in the penitentiary.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Counselman, a German, thirty-six years of age, while employed in excavating in a drainage-pipe trench fifteen feet deep, at Bay Ridge, was buried by the caving in of the embankment. When exhumed, half an hour later, he was dead.

At the solicitation of neighboring property-owners, the Common Council has changed the name of Degraw-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to Lincoln-place, on account of the unpleasant associations caused by the occurrence of the Goodrich murder in the block in question.

LONG ISLAND.

District-Attorney Tuthill, of Suffolk County, has engaged the services of Mr. John Graham to assist in the prosecution of Dr. Banks and Royal Sammis, indicted for participation in the Kelsey outrage at Huntington in November last.

The barn and dwelling-house of Mr. Patrick Dewey, on Hunck's road, about one mile north of the Queen's County Court-house, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire on Monday. Mr. Dewey had been smoking in his barn, and the fire, it is believed, caught from a spark from his pipe. Loss about $1,500. No insurance.

The North Classis of the Reformed Church of Long Island held their regular annual session at the Reformed Church, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon and evening. The afternoon sermon was preached by Rev. Chas. Shepard, of Newtown. The evening service consisted of the reading of an essay by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, on the spiritual body, and one by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., on the best way of utilizing the offices of the church.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Edward Kirk, Jr., of Morrisania, who disappeared somewhat mysteriously about two weeks ago, sent a telegram to his wife on Monday evening from Philadelphia, announcing his own safety, and his intention of returning home to-day.

The members of the new Board of Education of Morrisania organized by electing Mr. J. L. Burnett President, T. W. Timpson Secretary, and Wm. Hogg Treasurer. The bonds of the Treasurer were fixed at $60,000, being twelve times the amount required last year.

John Metzler, who previous to Friday last was the owner and occupant of a store and dwelling at the corner of Third-avenue and Mott-street, Melrose, was arrested yesterday by the Morrisania police on suspicion of having set fire to the property destroyed a few days ago. He was held for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

Max Schick was yesterday arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, for stealing $30 in money, a silver watch, and a gold ring from Philip Lobe. He was committed to the lockup for further examination.

The case of Whitmore *vs.* Bischoff, tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Richmond County Court-house, and brought to recover $20,000 damages for a nuisance alleged to have caused the death of plaintiff's son, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of $2,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

The second vote on the liquor license question in Chatham, N. J., on Monday, resulted in 412 for no license and 188 for license. This is a large increase over the majority of 1871.

The Orange Common Council has elected the following officers: City Clerk, Horace Stetson; Collector, Edward Conmont; Auditor, C. G. Williams; Overseer of the Poor, J. E. Smith.

A Pennsylvania Railroad train on Monday night struck a horse-car at the Newark-avenue crossing, in Jersey City. The rear platform was torn off, but luckily none of the passengers were injured.

Prof. David Murray, Ph. D. of the Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., has received an important appointment from the Mikado, in the educational department of the Empire of Japan. Prof. Murray intends to leave for the scene of his new labors next month.

At the annual election for the Township of Cranford the People's ticket was elected, resulting in the return of Thomas Cloyd, Chosen Freeholder; Wm. R. Christmas, Town Clerk, and Alexander P. Purses, John W. Close, Emmor K. Adams, Edward S. Crane, and Jacob Ludlow, Town Committee.

The Court of Pardons held a special session, yesterday, to hear the application of Luigi Lusignani, an Italian, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, in December last, for the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. The Court, after hearing the application and argument of counsel, refused it.

The township elections of Essex, Morris, Passaic, Union, Somerset, and Mercer were held on Monday. The returns are yet incomplete, but enough is known to render it certain that the Republicans have a majority of the Boards of Freeholders in Essex, Passaic, and Morris Counties, and probably in Union. In the other counties named the result is yet in doubt.

A new steam-boat for the Fort Lee Ferry Company, between Spring-street, New-York, and Shady Side, Pleasant Valley, and Fort Lee on the Jersey side, will be launched to-morrow near the dock at Shady Side (or Bull's Ferry, as it is more commonly known.) The new boat will be a good-looking river craft, about the size of the boats now running to Harlem from foot of Fulton-street.

Neil O'Donnell, a cooper in Washington-street, Jersey City, was notified by the authorities, some time ago, to refrain from obstructing the walk in front of his premises, the penalty being a fine and $50 for each day the notice was not complied with. Yesterday O'Donnell was arrested, the penalty having reached $3,000. He was required to give bonds in $5,000, and the case will come up on Monday next.

The April term of the Essex County Court commenced yesterday, Judge Depue, in his charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to the prevalence of obscene publications, chiefly in the City of Newark, which he denounced in unmeasured terms. The case which called forth the Judge's remarks was that of a Newark paper, whose proprietors were arrested some time ago on the charge referred to, and whose case will come before the Grand Jury at the present term.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Taste and skill cannot devise a more brilliantly elegant dress hat than the Spring style hat just completed by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Col. Sidney, C. Loisel, W. Phillips, P. Williams and lady, Master B. Robb, E. P. Bigelow and lady, G. Phillips, J. Adams, J. W. Montgomery, G. Robb and lady, Master A. Robb, H. Acton, E. Dixman, T. Greebb and lady, Miss Jane Robb, O. Vaughton.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Wild and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mrs. H. Leggee, H. Johnston, Capt. W. Reed, and 1,131 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Miss Mary Smith, S. A. Gilliane, A. H. Cooley, Lewis Hollister, Mr. Howard, Dr. Fuller, E. Doran, J. Trist, Mrs. Lawrence and child, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and servant.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:21 | Sun sets.....6:40 | Moon rises..10:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:49 | Gov. Island.10:38 | Hell Gate...12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, April 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships Elisabeth Nicholson, Webster, Antwerp, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Lilian, (Br.,) Nicholson, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Nearchus, Pierce, San Francisco, George D. Sutton & Co.

Barks Jenny, (Ger.,) Wiechs, Bremen, F. Schwoon; Athena, (Ger.,) Christofer, Bremen via Philadelphia, C. Tobias & Co.; Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Lippe, Cronstadt, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Peters, Matanzas, J. O. Ward.

Brigs Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Johnson, Cape Haytl, Staples & Co.; Mattie, Cassidy, Galveston, &c., Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Willow Brae, (Br.,) McDonald, Havana, Boyd, Perkins & Co.; Ida C., (Br.,) Williams, Havana, &c., J. B. Phillips & Sons; D. S. Soule, Soule, Matanzas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; James Miller, Thomas, Cardenas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Homely, (Br.,) Le Dame, New-Carlisle, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg April 2, via Havre 5th at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 686 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. April 11, lat. 46 43, lon. 47 52, passed many large and small pieces of ice; April 8, lat. 50 07, lon. 24 50, passed a Cunard steamer bound W.; same date, 3 P. M., bark Flower of the Forest, (Br.,) bound W.; 10th, at noon, lat. 48 22 N., lon. 39 11 W., an English 3-masted schooner-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool April 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 77 cabin and 182 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. April 11, lat. 44 45, lon. 45 26, passed a Norwegian brig bound W., showing XX 210; 12th, lat. 42 08, lon. 53, a National Co.'s steam-ship, bound E.; 14th, lat. 40 43, lon. 64 45, an Inman steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 40 37, lon. 66 53, an Anchor line steam-ship, do.; 15th, lat. 40 32, lon. 70 51, a National steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool April 2 via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. April 5, lat. 51 09, lon. 18 10, spoke brig "Patmus," (of Jersey,) for Arichat.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston April 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. April 13, at 3:20 P. M., 12 miles S. W. of Lookout, exchanged signals with schr. B. N. Hawkins, bound S.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah April 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah April 12, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans April 2, via Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Kragero, (Nor.,) Larsen, Hartlepool 47 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark E. H. Duval, of Yarmouth, N. S., Hilton, Middlesboro 35 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Kror, Swansea 46 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Delapea, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Atkins, Arecibo, Porto Rico, 15 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Adaline Richardson, Crowley, Trinidad, Cuba 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Commercial Warehouse Company—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ann W. Collins, Tooker, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 6 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. Tampico, Benhoff, Tampico 20 ds., with goatskins and wood to M. Echeverria & Co.

Schr. General Banks, Snow, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charley Miller, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Sarah Bulkley, Bulkley, Essex, Conn.
Schr. Geo. B. Martin, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. J. N. Seymour, Norton, Newport.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Harwich.
Schr. Belle, Stimpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Galota, Barrett, Providence.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.
Schr. Sterling, Haze, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr. brig O. C. Clary, from Havana, and schr. Osprey, from Jacksonville.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr., steamer Flag, from Charleston; bark Thomas Cochran, from Liverpool; schrs. Jennie Wood, from Ponce; Almon Bird, from Darien; Albert T. Butler, from Charleston.

LEWES, Del., April 15.—Arr., schr. Prairie Bird, from Cardenas, for New-York.

Sld., schr. John Bird, for New York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship City of Perth, (of Glasgow,) Lechet, from Calcutta, which arr. 14th, and anchored on the bar, came up this A. M., and reports: Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Jan. 25, in lon. 87 50 E.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Brooks, (not Eynon,) from Liverpool, which arr. at an early hour morning of the 15th, reports: April 6, lat. 50 32, lon. 17 10, passed a company's steam-ship bound E.; 13th, at 8:05 P. M., 338 miles from Sandy Hook exchanged night signals with a Bremen steam-ship, do. The City of Antwerp brings 1,008 passengers.

Spoken, &c.

March 9, off St. Helena, ship Bury St. Edmund, from Mauritius, for London; March 14, lat. 5 25 S., lon. 16 26 W., ship Elbana, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; March 18, lat. 0 51 S., lon. 21 W., bark Atossa, from Swansea, for Valparaiso, 29 ds. out; March 21, lat. 1 11 N., lon. 21 42 W.; ship Star of Scotia, from Calcutta, for London; March 23, lat. —, lon. 22 25 W., ship Cathcart, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; March 24, lat. 3 25 N., lon. 26 46 W., ship Red Deer, from Astaria, for Liverpool, 122 ds. out; April 11, lat. 38 10 N., lon. 70 15 W., exchanged signals with a screw steamer showing a white flag with red ball in the centre, steering S. W.

April 3d, off Portugas, brig Mary Collins, from Pensacola, for Newport.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 12.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillip, from Vera Cruz.

Sld. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, for New-York via Nassau.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, April 15.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1½ this afternoon.

LONDON, April 15.—The Williams and Guion line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York April 2 for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The steamship Nile, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arrived at Southampton Sunday.

To Dress-makers.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have received complete lines of

Courtauld's Black English Crape

At their

New Jobbing Department,

Broadway and 10th-st.,

Which they offer rolled or folded, by the piece or yard, at very low prices. Also, several varieties of Dull Black GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA RIBBONS, manufactured expressly to match the sombre shades of these crapes.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New-York.

LONDON,

No. 29 Argyll-st. Regent-st., W.

GENEVA,

No. 10 Grand Quai.

PARIS,

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

Rue Chateaudun, No. 57.

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John-st.,

(UP-STAIRS,)

Offer at retail an unusually rich and attractive stock of Roman Gold, Stone, Cameo, Turquoise, and Whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.

GAS FIXTURES

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,

OFFER THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, BRONZE, AND GILT GAS-FIXTURES IN THE CITY AT TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

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BROOKS BROS.,

CLOTHIERS,

UNION-SQUARE

AND

CORNER CHERRY AND CATHERINE-STS.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

AND ALSO TO A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST STYLES OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MEN'S, BOYS'

AND

CHILDREN'S

READY-MADE

SUITS.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

Smalpage & Son,

41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.,

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BEEBE RANGE

No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.

JANES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.